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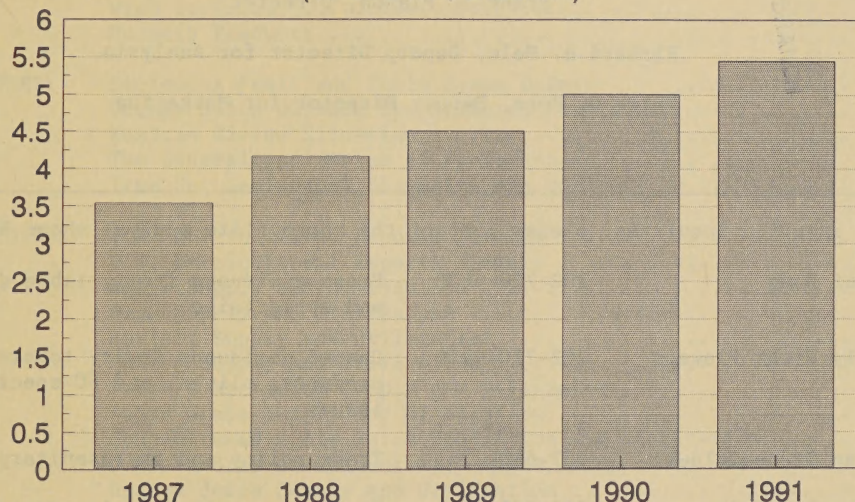
Circular Series

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Horticultural Products Review

STEADILY RISING U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS^{1/}
CALENDAR 1987 - 1991
(VALUE IN \$ BILLION)



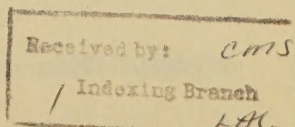
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce and Statistics Canada.

U.S. horticultural exports rose to a record \$5.46 billion in 1991, up 9 percent in value from 1990 and 54 percent from 1987. Every category except frozen vegetables increased in value over 1990. In quantity terms, hops and fresh citrus declined, in addition to frozen vegetables.

Fresh non-citrus fruit was the largest single category (\$968 million), followed by tree nuts (\$866 million), fresh vegetables (\$833 million), fresh citrus (\$593 million), and canned vegetables (\$421 million). Since 1987, canned vegetables had the largest export growth in value terms (225%), followed by wine (139%), dehydrated vegetables (86%) and nursery products (80%).

^{1/} Does not include certain derived, highly processed products like beer, soft drinks, yeast, potato chips, and enzymes, which are included in Agricultural Trade Highlights. These products would raise the 1991 total to \$6.2 billion.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA



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Mark Thompson	202-720-6877	Editor, processed vegetables, Canada-specific issues, cross-commodity issues, dried fruit, and CBI-specific issues

All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg.) = 2.2046 pounds, 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 pounds, 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter (hl.) = 26.42 gallons, and 1 hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres.

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to all countries in December 1991 totaled \$467.8 million, 12 percent above the same month a year earlier. Apples, grapes, shelled and prepared almonds, and canned vegetables registered the largest increases, more than offsetting declines in fresh citrus, dried and frozen fruit, and hops. During the first three months (October-December) of fiscal 1992, the total value of U.S. horticultural exports was \$1.6 billion -- 11 percent over the same period last year. All commodity groups showed gains during this time period.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES
WORLD TOTAL, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR
DEC 91

NAME		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
GROUP	COMMODITY	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TOTDTE LAST YR	YR TOTDTE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR, FRUIT CITRUS	MT										
	GRAPEFRUIT	31,798	30,071	106,700	114,703	458,872	17,374	15,497	57,409	62,227	268,291
	LEMONS	7,424	8,108	37,089	32,771	119,389	4,169	6,715	26,992	34,830	111,456
	ORANGES, INCL TMLPS	34,339	25,311	85,061	50,347	251,948	19,046	15,926	46,102	34,921	189,150
	OTHER CITRUS	3,290	5,838	18,677	6,358	18,057	3,246	2,440	7,428	7,210	17,742
	Subtotal:----	77,152	66,000	236,827	204,180	848,267	44,126	40,680	137,963	138,795	592,301
FR, FRT, NON-CIT	MT										
	APPLES	50,587	63,115	152,282	195,334	371,313	31,233	41,478	90,430	119,861	233,415
	AVOCADOS	333	374	1,880	1,287	4,264	42	116	1,012	1,458	454
	CHERRIES SWT & TRT	333	55	1,393	1,279	18,827	501	112	1,722	1,478	65,095
	GRAPES	15,746	19,235	86,571	96,464	190,433	18,540	21,681	88,899	98,183	208,565
	KIWI/FRUIT	543	466	1,945	1,849	7,689	877	830	2,898	3,042	71,809
	MELONS	3,412	3,247	17,026	15,252	125,824	2,124	1,786	10,461	9,070	71,471
	PAPAYA	3,172	835	7,751	9,001	1,766	3,377	3,377	3,567	12,245	12,245
	PEACHES & NCTRNS	692	496	1,970	3,116	68,385	766	496	1,875	2,225	59,809
	PEARS	12,523	13,372	49,017	51,920	99,398	7,080	7,975	27,248	29,498	58,540
	PLUMS/PRUNES	232	193	4,656	4,631	74,101	279	234	5,102	3,861	64,562
	STRAWBERRIES	324	729	4,931	4,499	138,370	1,865	1,857	15,818	12,133	75,482
	OTHER NON-CITRUS	2,846	2,235	17,744	11,887	59,124	3,586	2,092	15,818	12,133	58,459
	Subtotal:----	88,672	104,347	337,230	389,101	1,070,535	67,291	80,195	260,063	297,481	930,501
CND/PRP FRUIT	MT										
	CHERRIES TRT CND	525	531	2,385	1,987	8,583	865	949	3,542	3,348	13,973
	FRUIT MIXTURES	2,146	3,056	7,827	11,221	28,059	2,219	3,564	8,325	12,322	28,184
	MARACHINO CHRY	187	340	521	1,120	2,476	305	707	924	2,263	4,508
	PEACHES CANNED	1,350	1,611	4,187	1,534	18,369	1,314	1,604	3,966	5,360	17,433
	PINEAPPLE CANNED	660	691	1,777	1,777	3,488	3,488	5,447	15,190	18,400	61,740
	FRT PRP/PRES	1,165	5,279	13,298	16,847	55,389	3,337	5,493	5,952	9,210	27,610
	OTHER CANNED FR	9,513	13,866	34,961	47,287	146,876	10,367	15,705	39,253	52,639	160,698
DRIED FRUIT	MT										
	PRUNES, DRIED	10,462	8,766	29,063	29,180	100,070	12,372	11,613	36,834	38,787	123,888
	RAISINS, DRIED	10,759	8,662	38,406	33,737	137,196	13,972	12,634	49,868	48,667	183,412
	OTHER DRIED FRUIT	1,815	1,794	6,692	8,324	22,432	3,844	3,920	14,258	17,917	44,504
	Subtotal:----	23,036	19,223	74,162	71,242	259,700	30,189	28,169	100,961	105,073	351,805
FROZEN FRUIT	MT										
	BLUEBERRIES, FZN	1,746	447	6,338	1,438	21,758	1,056	869	3,900	2,851	14,240
	STRAWBERRIES, FZN	800	756	2,200	2,295	11,243	1,141	1,060	3,071	3,650	12,709
	OTHER FZN FRUIT	3,223	1,895	10,841	7,743	44,660	3,158	3,080	10,089	11,961	46,134
FRT&VEG JUICE (SSE)	KL										
	GRAPEFRUIT JU CND	2,503	4,229	7,114	11,371	36,416	1,501	2,263	4,424	6,693	22,892
	ORANGE JU CND	3,712	4,896	9,018	12,031	42,468	3,679	5,284	8,899	13,039	34,161
	ORANGE JUICE CND	29,875	31,422	72,846	81,141	313,077	12,893	13,538	31,836	34,881	134,463
	OTHER JUICES	20,335	26,555	69,036	87,079	303,777	12,233	15,674	38,739	49,976	173,205
	Subtotal:----	56,427	66,104	158,015	191,625	695,740	30,308	34,761	83,900	101,591	367,722
VEGETABLES FR	MT										
	ASPARAGUS, FR, CHLD	148	131	554	453	16,968	428	365	1,334	1,231	47,367
	BROCCOLI	8,286	9,847	17,027	21,417	79,794	5,745	6,645	12,391	15,669	52,177
	CAULIFLOWER	3,112	3,116	12,715	16,407	59,296	4,681	5,870	13,049	15,049	42,777
	CELERY	12,349	10,009	28,734	29,432	107,551	10,751	9,766	33,385	30,905	40,405
	LETTUCE, FR, CH	27,626	29,005	78,799	84,261	289,090	10,228	12,194	38,679	39,745	131,790
	ONIONS, FR	20,110	13,666	64,964	54,248	153,726	6,357	4,666	18,434	15,922	54,220
	PEPPERS	6,371	5,610	21,446	17,473	80,009	3,593	3,108	12,278	10,371	46,131
	TOMATOES, FR, CH	11,311	10,811	36,933	34,444	138,205	24,496	26,426	71,000	71,919	304,903
	OTHER VEG, FR, CH	37,539	37,612	98,993	99,888	506,229	24,496	26,426	71,000	71,919	304,903
	Subtotal:----	130,689	125,012	356,829	358,004	1,430,971	67,929	69,270	196,894	198,561	831,268
VEGETABLES CANNED	MT										
	CATSUP & CHIL SA	903	1,067	3,481	4,366	16,354	718	914	2,716	3,445	13,964
	SWEET CORN CANNED	11,181	12,119	34,555	35,655	130,223	9,241	9,429	28,875	27,748	103,453
	TOMATO PASTE	4,827	4,660	19,132	13,378	49,868	4,664	4,286	18,763	12,272	51,242
	TOMATO SAUCE	1,427	1,140	4,227	12,248	35,619	3,109	7,146	11,353	34,247	51,242
	OTHER CANNED VEG	29,380	32,145	99,037	110,632	162,248	11,078	13,778	40,187	46,167	204,111
	Subtotal:----	29,380	32,145	99,037	110,632	162,248	30,247	37,571	101,819	115,987	407,019
FROZEN VEGETABLES	MT										
	FROZEN FRENCH FRY	12,591	16,413	37,990	46,119	163,242	9,167	11,709	27,424	33,215	119,722
	FZN SWT CORN	4,993	5,998	12,240	16,118	56,430	2,134	2,705	12,125	13,215	45,558
	OTHER POT, FZN	1,548	1,153	4,616	15,404	55,133	1,379	1,075	4,535	3,353	15,113
	OTHER FZN VEG	4,164	4,819	15,448	15,365	58,747	4,055	4,605	15,212	15,076	58,747
	Subtotal:----	23,099	28,385	73,296	81,507	294,134	18,496	22,098	59,918	65,130	238,868
DEHYD VEGETABLES	MT										
	GARLIC DEHY	692	777	2,160	2,558	7,556	1,547	1,719	4,724	5,400	17,617
	ONIONS DEHY	1,789	2,023	5,705	5,531	22,499	4,061	4,439	13,000	12,883	52,246
	POTATO DEHY	2,827	3,177	8,219	11,184	32,714	3,086	2,578	9,315	9,873	34,525
	OTHER DEHYD VEG	1,929	1,929	6,437	6,437	30,097	2,692	3,480	9,231	10,449	38,221
	Subtotal:----	7,301	7,908	24,399	25,711	92,867	11,387	12,218	36,971	38,606	142,615
TREE NUTS	MT										
	ALMOND SH/PRP	18,751	18,910	59,135	57,370	184,043	52,867	62,028	165,388	186,281	533,973
	ALMONDS UNSHLD	1,866	1,916	4,068	4,068	15,548	2,134	1,727	10,712	8,403	35,067
	PISTACHIO UNSHLD	619	557	1,482	1,370	4,813	2,635	2,147	4,698	3,996	15,677
	WALNUTS, SHLD	1,248	2,189	5,372	9,654	12,431	4,323	6,334	17,793	27,620	41,208
	WALNUTS, UNSHLD	1,383	1,630	43,604	46,534	46,349	2,356	3,059	77,801	80,333	82,508
	OTHER NUTS	4,138	5,097	15,261	18,834	44,862	11,220	16,658	37,787	50,678	127,638
	Subtotal:----	27,728	29,294	130,095	138,032	306,048	75,640	91,570	313,583	359,314	828,938
NURSERY PRODUCTS	NONE										
	CUT FLOWERS	0	0	0	0	0	1,919	1,846	5,329	5,350	21,771
	OTHER NURSERY	0	0	0	0	0	10,961	12,754	33,122	40,036	172,735
	Subtotal:----	0	0	0	0	0	12,881	14,601	38,452	45,386	194,507
HOPS & PRODUCTS	MT										
	HOP EXTRACT	288	311	866	1,344	2,397	3,745	4,186	13,471	17,679	34,609
	HOP PELLETS	532	440	1,417	1,170	5,898	2,901	2,371	7,401	5,649	31,280
	HOPS, NSFP	901	868	2,561	3,352	9,554	7,445	7,172	22,615	27,850	73,537
WINE	KL										
	GRAPE WINES	5,862	7,767	26,146	25,756	105,677	8,307	10,071	35,332	35,514	138,841
	OTHER WINE PRODUCTS	1,022	1,201	3,265	4,660	15,365	830	1,007	3,812	3,652	13,841
	Subtotal:----	6,885	8,969	29,412	30,417	121,042	8,658	10,779	37,144	38,166	146,200
Grand Total:		418,128 467,821 1,439,633 1,596,546 5,312,838									

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES
WORLD TOTAL, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR
DEC 91

NAME		QUANTITY				VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)					
GROUP & COMMODITY		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDATE LAST YR	YR TDATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH FRUIT MT											
APPLES		6,007	6,766	2,951	31,435	111,285	1,865	2,503	6,822	9,196	45,360
AVOCADO		3,005	9,978	8,525	14,359	11,215	8,444	3,540	13,241	15,106	15,840
BANANA		243,833	281,464	773,134	790,935	3,211,152	70,788	7,831	217,351	230,569	922,347
CANTELOUPE		17,541	20,936	29,609	41,675	261,212	5,298	9,711	9,162	13,310	81,847
GRAPE		15,696	11,167	16,996	11,730	337,740	13,909	9,711	14,978	10,224	258,559
KIWI/FRUIT		3,167	17	3,202	891	31,313	3,052	22	3,090	1,293	41,923
MANGO		343	971	729	1,436	91,639	540	1,028	1,026	1,657	64,038
PEACH		6,413	7,148	6,134	1,417	4,363	4,365	4,684	4,518	4,883	33,022
PEAR		1,166	89	1,681	1,985	45,890	3,732	3,922	3,805	4,708	18,531
PINEAPPLE		8,339	10,305	24,351	27,272	111,117	3,124	3,361	9,126	10,001	38,781
RASPBERRY		224	126	227	133	5,788	443	332	450	365	7,905
STRAWBERRY		11,198	16,258	12,298	1,992	14,571	1,576	1,609	3,989	2,787	19,656
OTHER MELON		36,259	47,656	89,503	105,869	484,448	14,359	25,767	32,221	9,492	43,376
OTHER FRUIT		357,272	408,216	997,109	1,066,194	4,886,160	124,386	140,385	325,916	357,585	1,784,427
Subtotal:-----											
DRIED FRUIT MT											
DATE		541	632	1,173	1,396	5,537	476	687	1,164	1,705	5,695
DRD APRICOT		534	1,144	2,342	3,930	6,722	1,508	2,318	2,051	7,795	16,417
DRD FIG & PASTE		1,091	1,357	4,501	4,166	7,903	756	1,496	4,462	7,422	7,585
RAISIN		537	718	3,428	2,920	11,229	1,500	6,75	2,737	2,542	10,198
OTHER DRD FRUIT		3,701	775	1,609	1,809	8,866	1,615	4,296	3,309	82,990	52,886
Subtotal:-----											
FROZEN FRUIT MT											
FZN RASP		140	244	735	582	3,551	261	284	939	723	4,592
FZN STR		715	1,641	1,687	2,616	21,414	1,576	1,576	1,954	2,689	2,675
OTHER FZN FRUIT		1,274	2,040	4,280	5,422	11,975	1,278	2,450	1,954	6,889	18,220
Subtotal:-----											
CND/PREP FRUIT MT											
CANNED PEACH		471	2,816	3,335	8,003	10,569	279	1,812	2,006	5,194	6,203
CANNED PEAR		55	0	139	2	388	44	0	102	18	304
CANNED PINEAP		22,248	33,682	64,608	70,154	281,506	13,923	20,735	40,894	45,598	183,864
MIXED FRUIT		146	15,271	45,697	72,107	2,684	1,221	2,687	74,684	895	2,651
PREP/PRES FRUIT		12,853	10,909	34,238	52,097	18,980	28,862	27,418	74,247	97,408	300,866
OTHER CND FRUIT		50,228	62,968	148,753	301,552	119,980	15,161	65,503	173,536	189,400	689,544
Subtotal:-----											
FRUIT/VEG JUICE (SSE) KL											
APPLEPEAR JU		104,456	117,050	266,617	259,293	1,018,546	22,526	44,029	54,197	94,448	274,227
FCOJ		106,928	106,135	328,893	357,303	1,193,780	26,028	33,495	96,633	105,394	280,790
GRAPE JU		9,304	5,516	33,009	19,539	88,399	2,270	1,786	7,553	6,063	22,190
PINAP JU		31,818	38,598	92,412	91,873	352,313	8,368	10,126	21,876	24,186	89,672
OTHER FRUIT JU		4,811	8,684	26,222	10,048	4,005	2,639	9,471	8,402	41,818	67,639
Subtotal:-----											
VEGETABLES FR MT											
ASPARAGUS		1,316	1,326	4,234	4,573	23,446	1,686	1,577	5,431	5,557	31,916
BEAN		2,953	2,726	10,008	10,135	10,865	1,533	2,996	7,357	10,969	10,969
BELL PEPPER		10,819	10,760	16,810	18,976	96,135	10,086	7,923	19,090	18,580	100,025
CARROT		6,099	9,393	19,939	27,560	54,371	1,719	2,394	4,826	6,917	15,518
CHILI PEPPER		2,509	2,807	5,961	6,283	36,007	2,241	5,180	4,995	9,475	37,285
CUCUMBER		28,861	28,649	48,952	48,998	173,639	10,811	11,664	17,959	18,634	77,839
EGGPLANT		2,402	2,807	4,604	4,998	19,566	1,372	2,162	2,456	3,383	12,971
GARLIC		170	110	1,163	2,226	19,698	76	147	785	318	23,406
LETTUCE		957	796	1,116	1,842	12,596	486	375	609	1,037	5,365
ONION		9,031	13,868	21,383	33,075	209,295	8,436	9,344	23,654	23,170	102,910
POTATO, INCL SD		26,840	13,642	30,384	30,388	39,971	4,299	11,630	11,630	12,478	55,027
SQUASH		19,545	14,293	44,792	24,026	76,294	7,000	8,475	10,981	13,629	48,227
TOMATO		19,505	14,293	44,792	44,826	360,795	10,603	6,878	21,666	17,235	264,644
OTHER FRV VEG		20,044	22,890	53,700	58,600	246,340	12,563	15,635	30,388	36,368	155,147
Subtotal:-----											
VEGETABLES FZN MT											
BROCCOLI FZN		6,471	13,169	18,907	32,643	107,610	4,562	8,896	13,056	22,604	71,178
CAULIFLOWER FZN		6,307	4,783	14,646	11,617	24,706	3,946	11,258	17,958	9,472	18,739
OKRA FZN		222	94	1,684	1,955	102	56	695	587	4,025	4,025
POTATO FZN		5,709	6,950	17,529	21,974	72,850	3,169	3,480	9,711	11,434	39,707
OTHER VEG FZN		73,084	67,348	259,638	220,938	1,078,787	7,459	8,276	19,652	21,068	70,916
Subtotal:-----											
TREE NUTS MT											
BRAZILS TOT		497	296	2,132	1,227	10,367	1,205	564	4,787	2,509	16,767
CASHEWS TOT		5,086	4,114	16,200	13,714	52,678	23,210	19,705	73,670	69,587	251,682
FILBERTS TOT		524	290	1,897	1,043	4,329	1,500	798	5,689	2,902	12,798
PISTACHIOS TOT		27	25	93	35	35	35	35	268	268	2,078
OTHER NUTS		9,736	8,964	34,840	28,933	89,885	18,292	15,117	64,593	56,582	146,061
Subtotal:-----											
NURSERY PRODUCTS NONE											
CARNATIONS		0	0	0	0	0	6,973	8,247	16,598	17,928	70,517
ROSES		0	0	0	0	0	5,632	4,058	19,463	15,466	95,690
OTHER CUT FLRS		0	0	0	0	0	11,895	11,474	38,820	36,911	148,777
OTH NURS PROD		0	0	0	0	0	10,855	12,678	33,390	25,771	148,275
Subtotal:-----											
HOPS & PRODUCTS MT											
HOPS & PELLETS		873	1,473	1,225	1,878	7,966	3,259	3,851	4,708	5,646	28,224
OTHER HOP PRODS		0	0	0	1	1,447	1	0	1	22	9,696
Subtotal:-----											
WINE KL											
GRAPE WINES		18,558	18,060	78,229	73,649	231,045	77,608	72,727	328,463	314,038	920,681
OTHER WN PROD		588	675	2,452	1,957	7,481	1,169	1,586	4,870	4,015	14,842
Subtotal:-----											
Grand Total:											

551,916 603,072 1,671,019 1,749,629 6,784,548

UPDATES

General Developments

--Two special supplemental circulars detailing five years of horticultural exports and imports are now available. Each report details exports or imports by commodity and by country, region, and world for calendar years 1987 - 1991. To obtain a copy of the report detailing horticultural exports by product, please call (202) 720-7937 and request Supplement 2-92, "Horticultural Exports, Calendar 1987 - 1991." To obtain a copy of the report detailing horticultural imports by product, request Supplement 1-92, "Horticultural Imports, Calendar 1987 - 1991." Written requests may be made by mailing to:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service
Information Division
Attention: Ms. Cassandra Johnson
Room 5920 - South Agriculture Building
Washington, DC 20250-1000

--U.S. horticultural exports reached an all-time record in calendar year 1991, continuing a 5-year trend. Every one of the top ten markets except Taiwan saw substantial increases in exports, and every product group saw increases except for frozen vegetables.

U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS CALENDAR 1987 - 1991 (QUANTITY IN 1,000 UNITS AS SHOWN)

	UOM	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Percent change	
							1991/ 1990	1991/ 1987
FRESH CITRUS FRUIT	MT	764	823	887	993	816	-18%	7%
FRESH NON-CITRUS FRUIT	MT	1,192	1,096	1,220	1,100	1,122	2%	-6%
TOTAL FRESH FRUIT	MT	1,956	1,920	2,107	2,093	1,938	-7%	-1%
CANNED/PREPARED FRUIT	MT	100	96	107	126	156	24%	57%
DRIED FRUIT	MT	156	175	177	219	257	17%	65%
FROZEN FRUIT	MT	31	30	27	40	42	5%	35%
FRUIT & VEGETABLE JUICES	KL	378	536	508	690	729	6%	93%
FRESH VEGETABLES	MT	1,216	1,213	1,271	1,333	1,432	7%	18%
CANNED VEGETABLES	MT	157	216	259	340	406	19%	159%
FROZEN VEGETABLES	MT	198	263	276	307	302	-2%	53%
DEHYDRATED VEGETABLES	MT	59	76	74	83	94	13%	59%
TREE NUTS	MT	210	267	258	287	311	8%	48%
NURSERY PRODUCTS	MT	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
HOPS & PRODUCTS	MT	8	7	13	11	10	-9%	27%
WINE & PRODUCTS	KL	48	66	91	105	122	16%	153%
TOTAL	MIXED	4,516	4,865	5,167	5,635	5,801	3%	28%

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and Statistics Canada. Because of undercounting of U.S. export data to Canada prior to 1990, Statistics Canada import data have been used for 1987 - 1989 to create an accurate time series.

U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS
CALENDAR 1987 - 1991
(VALUE IN \$ MILLION)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Percent change	
						1991/ 1990	1991/ 1987
FRESH CITRUS FRUIT	\$415	\$457	\$497	\$566	\$593	5%	43%
FRESH NON-CITRUS FRUIT	\$760	\$877	\$888	\$921	\$968	5%	27%
FRESH FRUIT	\$1,175	\$1,335	\$1,385	\$1,487	\$1,561	5%	33%
CANNED/PREPARED FRUIT	\$96	\$103	\$115	\$136	\$168	24%	76%
DRIED FRUIT	\$248	\$278	\$291	\$334	\$356	6%	43%
FROZEN FRUIT	\$29	\$30	\$30	\$42	\$48	14%	66%
FRUIT & VEGETABLE JUICES	\$216	\$335	\$361	\$375	\$385	3%	78%
FRESH VEGETABLES	\$542	\$605	\$687	\$729	\$833	14%	54%
CANNED VEGETABLES	\$130	\$182	\$272	\$340	\$421	24%	225%
FROZEN VEGETABLES	\$149	\$190	\$208	\$246	\$244	-1%	64%
DEHYDRATED VEGETABLES	\$77	\$101	\$112	\$136	\$144	6%	86%
TREE NUTS	\$644	\$728	\$700	\$791	\$866	9%	34%
NURSERY PRODUCTS	\$113	\$140	\$171	\$190	\$204	7%	80%
HOPS & PRODUCTS	\$59	\$56	\$76	\$77	\$79	3%	33%
WINE & PRODUCTS	\$62	\$88	\$107	\$128	\$148	15%	139%
TOTAL	\$3,541	\$4,170	\$4,513	\$5,011	\$5,457	9%	54%

U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS BY COUNTRY
(VALUE IN \$ MILLION)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Oct-Dec 1991	Dec. 1991
CANADA	\$1,307	\$1,450	\$1,600	\$1,772	\$1,891	\$464	\$142
EC 12	\$747	\$882	\$835	\$1,008	\$1,124	\$391	\$103
JAPAN	\$724	\$900	\$967	\$945	\$1,067	\$265	\$77
GERMANY	\$243	\$289	\$252	\$318	\$326	\$107	\$29
UNITED KINGDOM	\$143	\$191	\$184	\$217	\$242	\$66	\$20
HONG KONG	\$153	\$154	\$176	\$186	\$190	\$54	\$18
NETHERLANDS	\$115	\$119	\$124	\$140	\$175	\$55	\$16
MEXICO	\$45	\$55	\$96	\$131	\$171	\$60	\$17
TAIWAN	\$82	\$134	\$138	\$167	\$159	\$51	\$18
FRANCE	\$106	\$109	\$108	\$117	\$127	\$42	\$13
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	\$15	\$28	\$61	\$63	\$81	\$23	\$7
ITALY	\$41	\$48	\$47	\$61	\$69	\$41	\$8
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	\$24	\$30	\$33	\$42	\$68	\$26	\$6
SWEDEN	\$57	\$67	\$61	\$71	\$66	\$20	\$4
SINGAPORE	\$41	\$51	\$54	\$60	\$65	\$22	\$6
SPAIN	\$39	\$53	\$45	\$52	\$60	\$36	\$7
SAUDI ARABIA	\$25	\$25	\$33	\$43	\$52	\$27	\$8
AUSTRALIA	\$32	\$42	\$52	\$49	\$49	\$19	\$6
SWITZERLAND	\$34	\$45	\$44	\$47	\$40	\$12	\$4
OTHERS	\$303	\$364	\$422	\$501	\$537	\$126	\$60
TOTAL	\$3,541	\$4,170	\$4,513	\$5,011	\$5,457	\$1,597	\$468

--The Canadian Government proposed legislation to implement national checkoff programs. Bill C-54 was introduced just before Christmas 1991, and is expected to get a second reading sometime in March. It proposes to amend Canada's Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act, by allowing the establishment of a new type of agency for promotion and research. It will provide for a national checkoff system for all farm products, except wheat and barley products. Many major farm groups are in favor of the proposal, including the Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Produce Marketing Association.

Imports could be subject to checkoff as well. If imports are subject to checkoff, importers would be given representation on the agency administering the checkoff funds equal to their share of the Canadian market. The funds would be used for such programs as consumer market research, advertising and promotion, consumer education, and new product development.

The Canadian National Farm Products Council will take applications from commodity groups, the Minister of Agriculture, or self-initiated applications. It will report recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture. If the promotion agency is to be funded by domestic funds only, the Council can not make recommendations unless a majority of producers is in favor. If imports will be subject to checkoff, then a combined majority of producers and importers must be in favor. Commodity groups would design the details of promotion and research plans that best fit the needs of their members, including details on funds collection.

--Twelve million dollars in export credit guarantees are still available for U.S. fruit, vegetable, and tree nut exports to Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Kuwait. The credit guarantees were first made available in October 1991, under the FY 1992 GSM-102 export credit guarantee program. Approximately \$4.5 million in credit guarantees for hops and almond exports to the former Soviet Union have been used this fiscal year, exhausting the line of credit guarantees currently available for U.S. horticultural exports to this country.

The GSM-102 program is designed to expand U.S. agricultural exports by stimulating U.S. bank financing of foreign purchases on credit terms of up to three years. The program is targeted at countries where guarantees are necessary to increase or maintain U.S. market share. Guarantees under the program cover most of the port (f.o.b.) value of a commodity, plus a portion of accrued interest, and for certain countries, freight costs. U.S. exporters participating in the program are required to pay a guarantee fee based on the port value of the sale.

For additional information about the GSM-102 Program, contact L.T. McElvain at 202-720-6211 or Richard Godsey at 202-720-3224.

--Argentina steps up Medfly eradication and aims to export through Chilean Ports. The Government of the western province of Mendoza reportedly has invested U.S.\$3.3 million in a program to control the Mediterranean fruit fly. It could take 3 to 4 years to eradicate the fly completely. The first 2,000 sterile flies were released in mid-December in the department of Guaymallen. Should the program be successful, Mendoza would become the first province to eradicate the fly. More importantly, fruit and vegetables from Mendoza could be granted access to nearby Pacific ports in Chile for export to the United States and other destinations. This could reduce freight and make Argentine products more price competitive. At present, fruits and vegetables are transported across Argentina some 1,000 kilometers to Atlantic ports.

The eradication plan calls for all routes to Mendoza to be controlled to prevent affected fruits and vegetables from entering from other provinces. Technicians in charge of the barriers will require that all produce trucks crossing the provincial border carry certificates stating that the fruit was fumigated at the origin of production. If documents are not in order, the shipment would be sent to mobile fumigation chambers. To maintain control of the sanitary barriers, the provincial government will have to invest an additional 1.8 million dollars next year.

Corrections

In the February 1992 issue, we incorrectly described the location of the Floralies de Liege trade show that will be held from May 1 to 10 as being in Liege, France. It will actually be held in Liege, Belgium.

Citrus and Products

--Total U.S. orange production and processing forecasts for 1991/92 were increased from the last report (see "World Citrus Situation" in January issue of Horticultural Products Review), based on an upward adjustment in the USDA Florida crop forecast. The USDA February Florida orange (including temples) crop forecast for 1991/92 was increased from 5.66 million metric tons to 5.78 million tons. All of this increase is expected to go into processing. Total U.S. orange production for 1991/92, consequently, was increased from 7.774 million metric tons to 7.895 million tons. Total oranges for processing are now forecast at 5.997 million metric tons, or 2 percent above the previous forecast.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--Trade liberalization boosts apple sales. Exports of U.S. apples for the first half of Marketing Year (MY) 1991/92 totaled 263,967 tons, valued \$165 million, 26 and 30 percent respectively above the previous year. This represents a 78 percent increase in quantity and a 161 percent increase in value compared to the same time frame in MY 1987/88. Gains have been made where markets were opened, restrictions were lifted, or tariffs were reduced within the last five years. The following countries in total show a 745 percent increase in amount sold during the first half of MY 1991/92 compared to the same period in MY 1987/88.

U.S. APPLE EXPORTS
(Metric Tons)

	07/87-12/87	07/88-12/88	07/89-12/89	07/90-12/90	07/91-12/91
Mexico	751	1,747	3,448	4,271	15,432
Guatemala	0	0	70	18	20
Costa Rica	1,707	1,179	2,061	2,831	2,888
El Salvador	91	270	519	416	1,343
Spain	0	0	0	0	1,617
Italy	0	0	0	0	3,602
Greece	0	0	0	0	83
Thailand	2,127	3,633	6,480	10,526	11,495
Indonesia	0	0	189	1,348	3,051

Other Processed Fruit

--Southern Hemisphere production of apple juice concentrate is forecast to increase 13 percent and exports to rise 10 percent in 1991/92. This reflects a larger Southern Hemisphere fresh apple crop and increased demand from the United States due to short crops in Europe. Argentina is the dominant producer of apple juice concentrate in the Southern Hemisphere. Its production and exports are each expected to jump 23 percent respectively from the previous season. (Refer to "Concentrated Apple Juice Production & Utilization in Selected Countries" table on page 23).

Dried Fruit and Nuts

--Walnut production in Chile is expected to trend downward after reaching 8,500 tons, inshell basis, in 1991. Walnut area peaked in 1982 at 7,630 hectares and has declined steadily since. Total planted area in 1991 is estimated at 6,956 hectares. The traditional Chilean planting system for walnuts involves inter-cropping walnuts and nectarines. However, fruit production affords growers higher profits and a more rapid return on their investment. As a result, walnut trees are being uprooted as soon as earnings no longer cover production costs and the remainder of the orchard is planted to nectarines, grapes, or kiwifruit.

Chile exports most of its walnut crop. CY 1990 exports were 7,871 tons; in 1991, exports were 7,480 tons for the period January to October. The ratio of inshell to shelled exports is about 6 to 1 on an inshell basis. Brazil and Germany were Chile's largest export markets in CY 1990, purchasing 2,980 tons and 1,271 tons, respectively. Chile's higher quality walnuts are exported to Europe.

Domestic walnut consumption levels are driven by export demand. When international prices are high, exports rise, and domestic consumption falls. (Based on a report by the Agricultural Attache in Santiago.)

--Egypt's Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade rescinded the ban on the importation of nuts January 29, 1992. The Government had imposed the ban in 1985 as a means of conserving foreign exchange. The lifting of the ban creates an excellent export opportunity for the U.S. treenut industry. According to the Census Bureau, the United States exported 5,085 metric tons of shelled almonds and 1,183 tons of shelled walnuts to the Middle East in MY 1990/91.

Wine

--The Netherlands presents an excellent market opportunity for the U.S. wine industry. Holland depends entirely on imports to satisfy wine demand. The CIF value of Dutch wine imports in 1990 was \$450 million, an increase of almost 3.5 percent over the 1989 level.

Dutch per capita wine consumption ranked 20th in the world at 14.9 liters in 1989. About 76 percent of wine consumption takes place in the home. Only 7 percent of wine is consumed in restaurants.

France had a 55 percent share of the Dutch market in 1990, followed by Spain and Germany with 17 and 8 percent shares, respectively. While the U.S. market share was only 0.22 percent, or approximately 23,400 cases, about 35 U.S. wineries have a toe-hold in this market.

Currently, most sales of U.S. wines are to hotels or restaurants. U.S. wines sold in the Netherlands tend to fall in the high price bracket. In 1990, the average CIF price of U.S.-origin wine was 11.04 Dutch guilders (\$6.07) per bottle. By comparison, the average CIF price of all imported wine was 5.10 Dutch guilders (\$2.80).

The grocery store/supermarket sector accounts for about 64 percent of wine sales, while wine and liquor stores account for 20 percent. In 1990, the average retail price for a 750 ml. bottle of wine was Dfl. 6.75 (\$3.70). Over half of all wines retail for Dfl. 6.00 (\$3.21) or less. To be competitive in the grocery channel, wines should retail for less than Dfl. 8.00 (\$4.30). (Based on a report by the U.S. Agricultural Attache in The Hague.)

--U.S. wine exports jump 16 percent in 1991. U.S. wine exports topped \$146.1 million in 1991, 16 percent higher than 1990 exports. Of this total, still wine exports accounted for \$117 million, sparkling and fortified wine exports for \$21 million, and wine cooler exports for about \$8 million. The top three markets were Canada (\$35 million), the United Kingdom (\$28 million), and Japan (\$25 million).

Nursery Products

--U.S. exports of nursery products in 1991 were valued at \$168 million, up 7 percent from 1990. Exports to Canada and the EC-12 were valued at \$143 million. In the EC, U.S. shipments to the Netherlands and Germany were valued at \$22 million and \$23 million, respectively. Other important markets receiving significant shipments included Mexico at \$8 million, up 100 percent from 1990; Japan, \$4 million; United Arab Emirates, \$1 million, up 45 percent from 1990; Caribbean and Central America, \$4 million; and other Western Europe, \$2 million.

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DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE UPDATE: WORLD APPLE AND PEAR OUTLOOK
AND SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE FOCUS

World Apple and Pear Outlook

Apples

Production in 1991/92 is forecast to decline, primarily due to the devastating effect of unfavorable weather in Europe. World output in selected major producing and trading countries is estimated to decrease 12 percent to 18.9 million tons from the previous season. Northern Hemisphere production dropped 15 percent to 15.7 million tons. A late September typhoon that struck northern Japan caused a dramatic reduction in Japan's 1991/92 apple crop. EC output fell 28 percent to 5.6 million tons. The United States will increase apple exports to the EC, especially to the United Kingdom, the largest EC market for U.S. apples. Spain recently revised its phytosanitary regulations to allow imports of U.S. apples. Italy also revised its regulations to permit apple imports from the United States, but on a temporary basis in January 1991.

Apple production in the Southern Hemisphere is forecast to rise 9 percent to 3.2 million tons in 1992, reflecting gains in all major producing/trading Southern Hemisphere countries. Exports and processing are each expected to increase by 12 percent. Southern Hemisphere apple exports will benefit from reduced production in the EC.

Pears

Pear production in selected major producing countries is expected to decline 11 percent to 4.8 million tons in 1992 from a year ago, due mostly to the effects of adverse weather in the EC. Northern Hemisphere production dropped 13 percent to 3.9 million tons. Production in the United States declined 6 percent in 1991/92 to 824,200 tons. Pear production in the EC reflects shortfalls in all producing countries. Italy, the world's largest pear producer, suffered a 17 percent drop in production.

The Southern Hemisphere pear crop is anticipated to increase 6 percent in 1992. All selected countries are expected to post gains: Argentina (9 percent), New Zealand (6 percent), South Africa (6 percent), Australia (2 percent), and Chile (2 percent). Exports are forecast to rise 8 percent based on the expected increase in production.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE FOCUS

ARGENTINA

Apple output in 1992, which is harvested February through March 1992 in the principal producing provinces of Río Negro and Neuquén, is forecast at 1.1 million tons, 16 percent above last season's level due to favorable weather and more trees coming into production. Older trees are reportedly being replaced by new varieties. It is estimated that over 400,000 export-variety apple trees were planted in 1990 in Río Negro and Neuquén provinces, displacing Red Delicious apples. The apple varieties planted were Royal Gala (23 percent); Fuji (22 percent); Atwood (16 percent); and Granny Smith (13 percent).

Exports in 1992 are projected to dramatically increase by 35 percent from a year ago. The fresh apple export season is from February to December, with the heaviest export flow March through May. Most Argentine apple exports are destined for Brazil, the Netherlands, Germany, and Sweden. In 1992, Argentina is expected to ship fewer apples to the United States as prices in Europe will likely be more favorable.

Pear production, harvested from January through March mostly in Río Negro and Neuquén, is forecast at 300,000 tons, up 9 percent from the previous harvest. Favorable weather and more plantings coming into production are the reasons for the larger crop. In 1990, 300,000 trees were planted to replace old groves. The predominant variety was Red Sensation, 40 percent of total trees replanted, Abate Fetel (25 percent), Red Anjou (13 percent), Packham Triumph (9 percent), and Williams (4 percent). The fresh pear marketing season is year-round with most of the crop marketed from February through April. Pear exports are forecast to increase 10 percent in 1992. For the first time, Italy was Argentina's main market, comprising 31 percent of total shipments, followed by Brazil with 29 percent and the Netherlands with 14 percent.

Apricot production for 1992, harvested November 1991 through January 1992, is forecast at 16,000 tons, the same as last season's outturn. No exports are anticipated for 1992.

Peach production for 1992, harvested November 1991 through February 1992 in the principal provinces of Mendoza and Buenos Aires, is estimated at 250,000 tons, 25 percent above the previous season. Most of the peaches produced in Buenos Aires are consumed domestically. The varieties most commonly produced are Spring Gold, June Gold, Coronet, Red Top, Glohave, and Triogem. Mendoza produces Red Heaven, J. Hale, Independencia, and Dixired. Exports of Argentine peaches take place in January with most shipments bound for Brazil.

Table grape production for 1992, harvested December 1991 through May 1992 in Mendoza and San Juan provinces, is forecast at 155,000 tons, 3 percent above the previous season. Table grape exports should reach 15,000 tons, an increase of 38 percent. Brazil is Argentina's principal market, followed by Germany and the Netherlands.

AUSTRALIA

Apple production in 1992 is forecast to increase 7 percent, due to favorable weather and good flowerings in major producing areas. This follows the poor 1991 year which was affected by dry weather. Most apples are grown in Victoria (Red Delicious and Granny Smith) and New South Wales (NSW) (Red Delicious). Export sales to South East Asian markets are anticipated to account for over half of the total 1992 shipments forecast at 32,000 tons.

Pear production for the 1992 season will likely reach 127,000 tons, marginally above the previous season. Hot dry weather during the early part of the growing season and a second unfavorably mild winter led to higher drop of immature fruit. Over 80 percent of Australian pears are grown in Victoria - mostly the Bartlett and Packham varieties.

Exports of Australian pears in 1992 are projected to increase 11 percent to 32,000 despite increased competition from other Southern Hemisphere producers. Major destinations are Singapore, Hong Kong, the United States, Malaysia, and France.

Apricot production estimates for 1992 indicate a 2 percent decline from the previous season, reflecting a 4 percent drop in yield due to dry seasonal conditions in major growing areas. Australian apricot production was dominated by South Australia and Victoria in 1991, with each producing 59 and 27 percent of the total harvest respectively. Exports for 1992 will increase 7 percent, over half of which will go to Singapore.

Cherry production is forecast to drop 3 percent in 1992 from the previous year due to drought conditions in the major growing areas. Exports of Australian cherries will likely drop 30 percent. Prices have been good on the domestic market, thus reducing the incentive to export. Most exported cherries are marketed in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Peach and nectarine production for 1992 is forecast to increase 3 percent due to expanded bearing trees. Most peach production is used by processors. Most exports of peaches and nectarines are shipped to Singapore. No change in exports is forecast from the previous season.

CHILE

Apple production for 1992 is expected to be about equal to the 1991 crop due to unfavorable weather conditions. Mostly Red Delicious apples and their variations are produced, many of which go to supply the EC and the Middle East, Chile's biggest apple markets. Granny Smiths are produced for export to the United States and for concentrated apple juice production. Chilean exports of apples should remain at 390,000 tons in 1992. Red apple varieties account for over 60 percent of exports with Granny Smith apples accounting for the rest.

Pear production is expected to increase marginally in 1992. Production is expected to further expand since 40 percent of planted area is still not bearing. Exports are forecast unchanged. The EC is Chile's largest pear market, and accounts for over half of total shipments. The United States is Chile's second largest market. About 75 percent of exported pears are Packham's Triumph variety, 10 percent are Beurre Bosc, and 5 percent are Asian pears.

Apricot production is expected to fall 23 percent to 12,000 tons in 1992 due to adverse weather. Only 10 percent is exported. The Kalty and Modesto varieties comprise 37 percent and 25 percent of total exports respectively. Exports in 1992 are expected to fall 25 percent paralleling the drop in production. Most exports of apricots go to the U.S. market.

Cherry production is likely to fall 15 percent in 1992 due to unfavorable weather. The percentage of production consumed in the domestic market has declined as export-type varieties are introduced. Exports in 1992 are forecast to fall 13 percent. Bing cherries make up 93 percent of exports. Most cherry exports are shipped to the United States. As air transport has become limited and more costly, Latin American markets, reachable by ship, are gaining prominence.

Peach and nectarine production will likely remain stagnant at 180,000 tons, due to warmer than normal weather. Of 36 varieties of peaches grown and exported, the O'Henry, Elegant Lady, and Springcrest each make up 20, 13, and 9 percent. Of over 36 varieties of nectarines produced and exported in Chile, the Flamekist, Fantasia, and Flavortop make up 17, 16, and 8 percent respectively. Nearly one half of production is consumed as fresh fruit in Chile. Another 15 percent is canned for export. Exports are projected to rise slightly in 1992. The United States buys over 70 percent of Chile's exports. Europe is its second largest market.

Table grape production is expected to remain stable in 1992 at 640,000 tons. Chile produces over 36 varieties of table grapes for export. In 1991, Thompson Seedless, Flame Seedless, and Ribier varieties accounted for 47, 15, and 15 percent of table grape exports, respectively. Exports are expected to decline marginally in 1992 to 420,000 tons, due to dry weather which caused individual grapes from filling out. Usually, over 70 percent of Chilean table grapes are shipped to the United States, followed by the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

NEW ZEALAND

Apple production is forecast to increase 8 percent to 459,153 tons, another record season. Area planted to apples continues to expand and trees planted in the mid-eighties are reaching maturity. New Zealand continues to restructure its orchards aggressively to produce the varieties of apples in highest demand. Granny Smith, Braeburn, Red Delicious, and Royal Gala are the major export varieties. Exports in 1992 are projected to increase 9 percent to 238,869 tons. The major market for New Zealand apples is the EC. New Zealand is trying to gain access to the Australian market, which rejects New Zealand's apples due to the existence of fireblight in New Zealand.

Pear production is expected to increase 6 percent in 1992 due to weather problems and increased plantings. Exports are expected to increase 13 percent to 2,900 tons. The EC and the United States are the main export markets.

Apricot production is anticipated to drop 4 percent, due to fewer planted than in previous years. Exports of apricots in 1992 will drop 13 percent. Most are transported to Australia and to the United States.

Peach and nectarine production in 1992 is forecast to decline 15 percent due to adverse weather and, in the case of nectarines, to more trees being uprooted.

SOUTH AFRICA

Apple production is predicted to rise 7 percent to 580,756 tons due to favorable weather. With most trade sanctions lifted, exports of apples will likely rise by 16 percent in 1992. Most are marketed in the EC and none in the United States. UNIFRUCO, which acts as the export marketing arm of the apple industry, would like to export 50,000 cartons of apples to the United States in 1992.

Pear production will likely climb 6 percent to 217,125 tons in 1992, reflecting favorable weather and increased area of bearing trees. Pear exports are expected to increase 11 percent to 104,625 with most bound for the EC.

Apricot production is expected to climb 9 percent to 52,173 in 1992. Most apricots are processed; however, domestic fresh sales are expected to increase in 1992. Exports, mostly bound for the EC, are expected to reach 2,470 tons, a 44 percent jump from 1991. Favorable overseas prices and increased air cargo space over the Christmas season, due to increased flights to various European cities, helped spur expanded sales.

Peach and nectarine production is likely to remain stagnant in 1992. Most is produced for processing and local fresh sales. Exports are expected to increase 68 percent, due to favorable overseas prices in Europe where most peach and nectarines are marketed, and because of more air cargo space to Europe for early shipments.

Table grape production is predicted to rise 11 percent in 1992. Over half is exported with the remainder sold fresh domestically or processed. Some are also dried and used for wine making. Exports are expected to climb 15 percent, reflecting favorable overseas prices and expanding markets. Emphasis will be placed on earlier ripeness to catch the Christmas market in Europe, South Africa's largest market.

(Joani Dong, 202-720-4620)

APPLES: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED MAJOR PRODUCING/TRADING COUNTRIES

(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mkting Year 1/	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	With- drawals
N O R T H E R N H E M I S P H E R E C O U N T R I E S								
* E U R O P E A N C O M M U N I T Y (E C) *								
Belgium-Luxembourg								
1989/90	322,350	319,650	165,866	488,216	166,455	249,708	64,600	7,453
1990/91	235,125	234,535	165,555	400,680	115,101	235,891	47,500	2,188
1991/92	135,075	134,675	200,000	335,075	75,000	231,575	27,000	1,500
Denmark								
1989/90	85,000	40,000	49,244	134,244	3,297	100,000	30,000	947
1990/91	70,000	30,000	44,935	114,935	2,437	92,000	20,000	498
1991/92	55,000	25,000	50,000	105,000	2,000	82,500	20,000	500
France								
1989/90	1,818,200	1,709,100	107,800	1,926,000	652,200	979,800	200,000	94,000
1990/91	1,865,000	1,753,100	105,100	1,970,100	717,700	990,900	200,000	61,500
1991/92	1,117,800	1,050,700	160,000	1,277,800	430,000	746,800	100,000	1,000
Germany								
1989/90	2,483,100	1,003,000	764,300	3,247,400	73,600	2,384,300	770,697	18,803
1990/91	2,221,961	898,449	684,042	2,906,003	65,855	2,133,654	704,934	1,560
1991/92	1,315,500	690,000	830,000	2,145,500	20,000	1,812,400	313,100	0
Greece								
1989/90	264,270	264,270	108	264,378	4,778	188,200	1,000	70,400
1990/91	320,000	320,000	1,879	321,879	12,231	148,648	1,000	160,000
1991/92	200,000	200,000	2,500	202,500	6,000	168,500	3,000	25,000
Italy 2/								
1989/90	2,162,000	2,097,140	91,800	2,253,800	254,800	1,396,400	520,000	82,600
1990/91	1,856,500	1,811,000	56,255	1,912,755	202,334	1,093,621	541,700	75,100
1991/92	1,835,000	1,779,900	75,000	1,910,000	200,000	1,095,000	540,000	75,000
Netherlands								
1989/90	417,000	375,000	222,186	639,186	213,571	333,287	83,470	8,858
1990/91	431,000	388,000	259,896	690,896	261,947	346,676	80,084	2,189
1991/92	223,000	204,000	350,000	573,000	200,000	322,000	50,000	1,000
Spain 3/								
1989/90	747,300	717,400	103,100	850,400	13,100	697,300	140,000	0
1990/91	621,800	596,900	155,000	776,800	13,000	668,800	95,000	0
1991/92	465,700	447,100	200,000	665,700	10,000	614,700	41,000	0
United Kingdom								
1989/90	416,200	416,200	448,918	865,118	33,023	775,640	20,810	35,645
1990/91	264,000	264,000	496,592	760,592	17,717	700,911	29,025	12,939
1991/92	293,200	293,200	480,000	773,200	25,000	700,700	32,000	15,50
SUBTOTAL -- EC								
1989/90	8,715,420	6,941,760	1,953,322	10,668,742	1,414,824	7,104,635	1,830,577	318,706
1990/91	7,885,386	6,295,984	1,969,254	9,854,640	1,408,322	6,411,101	1,719,243	315,974
1991/92	5,640,275	4,824,575	2,347,500	7,987,775	968,000	5,774,175	1,126,100	119,500
* O T H E R N O R T H E R N H E M I S P H E R E C O U N T R I E S *								
Austria 4/								
1989/90	255,100	108,300	14,100	269,200	500	266,700	2,000	0
1990/91	268,400	111,700	15,400	283,800	4,000	276,800	3,000	0
1991/92	271,000	126,000	18,000	289,000	10,000	277,000	2,000	0
Canada								
1989/90	536,720	536,720	99,499	636,219	73,426	322,793	240,000	0
1990/91	539,722	539,722	94,983	634,705	81,761	332,944	220,000	0
1991/92	525,000	525,000	100,000	625,000	80,000	335,000	210,000	0
Hungary								
1989/90	959,000	467,200	0	959,000	318,000	286,000	355,000	0
1990/91	930,000	422,348	0	930,000	312,000	265,000	353,000	0
1991/92	950,000	460,000	0	950,000	270,000	275,000	405,000	0
Japan								
1989/90	1,045,000	963,500	0	1,045,000	1,300	809,800	233,900	0
1990/91	1,053,000	965,300	0	1,053,000	1,500	803,600	247,900	0
1991/92	555,000	510,600	0	555,000	500	432,500	122,000	0
Mexico								
1989/90	545,000	465,000	10,000	555,000	0	320,000	235,000	0
1990/91	520,000	450,000	12,000	532,000	0	292,000	240,000	0
1991/92	580,000	500,000	25,000	605,000	0	367,000	238,000	0
Norway								
1989/90	69,000	37,000	37,360	106,360	0	83,338	9,242	13,780
1990/91	50,400	26,581	47,000	97,400	0	76,720	10,600	10,080
1991/92	40,000	18,485	45,000	85,000	0	70,525	6,475	8,000

APPLES: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED MAJOR PRODUCING/TRADING COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mktg Year 1/	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	With- drawals
Sweden								
1989/90	100,780	34,780	73,368	174,148	2,157	164,991	7,000	0
1990/91	68,260	18,260	96,157	164,417	665	156,752	7,000	0
1991/92	55,200	15,200	105,000	160,200	1,000	152,200	7,000	0
Switzerland 3/								
1989/90	217,860	167,860	6,656	224,516	202	125,754	98,560	0
1990/91	312,470	252,470	5,968	318,438	2,006	154,182	162,250	0
1991/92	136,170	116,170	15,000	151,170	100	108,270	42,800	0
Taiwan								
1989/90	17,959	17,959	98,077	116,036	1	114,535	1,500	0
1990/91	12,607	12,607	76,447	89,054	85	88,969	0	0
1991/92	15,700	15,700	70,000	85,700	0	85,700	0	0
Turkey								
1989/90	1,850,000	1,850,000	0	1,850,000	83,083	1,674,417	92,500	0
1990/91	1,900,000	1,900,000	0	1,900,000	76,369	1,728,631	95,000	0
1991/92	1,950,000	1,950,000	0	1,950,000	85,000	1,767,500	97,500	0
United States								
1989/90	4,519,000	4,519,000	106,476	4,625,476	333,322	2,454,154	1,838,000	0
1990/91	4,398,400	4,398,400	110,612	4,509,012	359,824	2,286,188	1,863,000	0
1991/92	4,477,300	4,477,300	112,000	4,589,300	405,000	2,300,000	1,884,000	0
Yugoslavia								
1989/90	546,000	430,000	3,000	549,000	20,000	309,000	220,000	0
1990/91	523,000	410,000	1,000	524,000	10,000	304,000	210,000	0
1991/92	480,000	384,000	2,000	482,000	5,000	297,000	180,000	0
SUBTOTAL — OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES								
1989/90	10,661,419	9,597,319	448,536	11,109,955	831,991	6,931,482	3,332,702	13,780
1990/91	10,576,259	9,507,388	459,567	11,035,826	848,210	6,765,786	3,411,750	10,080
1991/92	10,035,370	9,098,455	492,000	10,527,370	856,600	6,467,695	3,194,775	8,000
SUBTOTAL — NORTHERN HEMISPHERE								
1989/90	19,376,839	16,539,079	2,401,858	21,778,697	2,246,815	14,036,117	5,163,279	332,486
1990/91	18,461,645	15,803,372	2,428,821	20,890,466	2,256,532	13,176,887	5,130,993	326,054
1991/92	15,675,645	13,923,030	2,839,500	18,515,145	1,824,600	12,241,870	4,320,875	127,500
S O U T H E R N H E M I S P H E R E C O U N T R I E S								
Argentina								
1989/90	1,100,000	1,100,000	0	1,100,000	230,627	242,373	627,000	0
1990/91	950,000	950,000	0	950,000	200,000	230,000	520,000	0
1991/92	1,100,000	1,100,000	0	1,100,000	270,000	200,000	630,000	0
Australia								
1989/90	330,000	330,000	0	330,000	26,621	199,379	104,000	0
1990/91	292,000	292,000	0	292,000	30,784	156,216	105,000	0
1991/92	312,000	312,000	0	312,000	32,000	162,000	118,000	0
Chile								
1989/90	690,000	680,000	0	690,000	318,000	112,000	260,000	0
1990/91	760,000	750,000	0	760,000	390,000	90,000	280,000	0
1991/92	770,000	760,000	0	770,000	390,000	90,000	290,000	0
New Zealand								
1989/90	403,880	370,880	3,239	407,119	207,100	44,888	155,131	0
1990/91	424,718	393,718	1,416	426,134	219,146	44,694	162,294	0
1991/92	459,153	429,153	1,900	461,053	238,869	45,284	176,900	0
South Africa								
1989/90	529,625	529,625	0	529,625	218,495	198,013	113,117	0
1990/91	542,376	542,376	0	542,376	219,554	187,701	135,121	0
1991/92	580,756	580,756	0	580,756	255,500	190,256	135,000	0
SUBTOTAL — SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE								
1989/90	3,053,505	3,010,505	3,239	3,056,744	1,000,843	796,653	1,259,248	0
1990/91	2,969,094	2,928,094	1,416	2,970,510	1,059,484	708,611	1,202,415	0
1991/92	3,221,909	3,181,909	1,900	3,223,809	1,186,369	687,540	1,349,900	0
W O R L D T O T A L								
1989/90	22,430,344	19,549,584	2,405,097	24,835,441	3,247,658	14,832,770	6,422,527	332,486
1990/91	21,430,739	18,731,466	2,430,237	23,860,976	3,316,016	13,885,498	6,333,408	326,054
1991/92	18,897,554	17,104,939	2,841,400	21,738,954	3,010,969	12,929,410	5,670,775	127,500

1/ All data provided on a July/June marketing year except Mexico and France which are on an August/July marketing year and Southern Hemisphere which is on a calendar year, except for Chile where the year starts on February of the second year indicated and New Zealand where the year starts in October of the first year indicated.

2/ Revised from February 1992 data published in World Agricultural Production.

3/ Excludes some apples grown for processing.

4/ Excludes most apples grown for processing.

PEARS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED MAJOR PRODUCING/TRADING COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mktg Year <u>1/</u>	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	With- drawals
N O R T H E R N H E M I S P H E R E C O U N T R I E S								
* EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC) *								
Belgium-Luxembourg								
1989/90	87,150	87,120	17,111	104,261	56,167	43,142	4,350	602
1990/91	62,185	62,035	22,445	84,630	44,195	35,490	3,000	1,945
1991/92	61,280	61,190	19,000	80,280	38,000	37,780	3,000	1,500
Denmark								
1989/90	5,800	3,800	8,586	14,386	24	14,300	0	62
1990/91	6,900	4,600	8,536	15,436	200	15,200	0	36
1991/92	5,700	3,700	8,500	14,200	200	14,000	0	0
France								
1989/90	326,900	307,300	83,100	410,000	91,800	271,400	42,500	4,300
1990/91	325,000	305,500	83,500	408,500	88,700	270,700	42,500	6,600
1991/92	195,000	183,300	110,000	305,000	45,000	238,400	20,600	1,000
Germany								
1989/90	430,700	24,000	203,800	634,500	5,700	535,800	92,987	13
1990/91	379,616	21,056	179,596	559,212	5,061	472,202	81,946	3
1991/92	209,900	18,600	181,000	390,900	2,000	350,118	38,782	0
Greece								
1989/90	95,042	95,042	1,976	97,018	606	81,955	12,522	1,935
1990/91	86,740	86,740	1,776	88,516	1,046	70,628	15,342	1,500
1991/92	60,000	60,000	4,000	64,000	500	52,250	11,000	250
Italy ^{2/}								
1989/90	820,000	770,800	133,800	953,800	53,000	839,400	46,500	14,900
1990/91	1,032,650	988,540	75,015	1,107,665	54,000	987,465	46,500	19,700
1991/92	859,000	800,000	100,000	959,000	50,000	845,500	45,000	18,500
Netherlands								
1989/90	113,000	102,000	48,800	161,800	96,532	62,475	2,536	257
1990/91	90,000	81,000	60,958	150,958	94,518	52,539	3,720	181
1991/92	96,000	87,000	45,000	141,000	100,000	38,750	2,000	250
Spain								
1989/90	548,200	526,200	13,900	562,100	43,800	501,300	17,000	0
1990/91	444,900	426,900	17,800	462,700	23,800	426,900	12,000	0
1991/92	406,200	390,000	25,000	431,200	38,500	381,700	11,000	0
United Kingdom								
1989/90	43,600	43,600	97,966	141,566	870	140,243	0	453
1990/91	36,700	36,700	101,437	138,137	2,897	133,802	1,101	337
1991/92	38,700	38,700	98,000	136,700	3,500	131,650	1,150	400
SUBTOTAL — EC								
1989/90	2,470,392	1,959,862	609,039	3,079,431	348,499	2,490,015	218,395	22,522
1990/91	2,464,691	2,013,071	551,063	3,015,754	314,417	2,464,926	206,109	30,302
1991/92	1,931,780	1,642,490	590,500	2,522,280	277,700	2,090,148	132,532	21,900
* OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES *								
Austria								
1989/90	46,700	6,500	15,100	61,800	0	61,800	0	0
1990/91	41,000	5,600	17,600	58,600	0	58,600	0	0
1991/92	38,300	6,700	19,000	57,300	0	57,300	0	0
Canada								
1989/90	21,272	21,272	48,509	69,781	280	64,001	5,500	0
1990/91	16,402	16,402	49,227	65,629	544	59,985	5,100	0
1991/92	15,000	15,000	51,000	66,000	350	61,150	4,500	0
Japan								
1989/90	447,900	414,300	0	447,900	8,860	438,440	600	0
1990/91	443,000	409,100	0	443,000	6,700	435,800	500	0
1991/92	420,000	386,000	0	420,000	2,000	417,500	500	0
Mexico								
1989/90	44,900	39,000	25,000	69,900	0	67,500	2,400	0
1990/91	43,700	38,000	27,000	70,700	0	67,700	3,000	0
1991/92	27,000	22,000	34,000	61,000	0	58,600	2,400	0
Norway								
1989/90	4,200	1,753	12,162	16,362	0	15,522	0	840
1990/91	5,500	2,273	13,000	18,500	0	17,400	0	1,100
1991/92	4,000	1,790	15,000	19,000	0	18,200	0	800
Sweden								
1989/90	10,800	3,200	28,375	39,175	380	38,795	0	0
1990/91	10,890	3,890	31,000	41,890	360	41,530	0	0
1991/92	8,400	2,800	32,000	40,400	400	40,000	0	0

PEARS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED MAJOR PRODUCING/TRADING COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mkting Year 1/	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	With- drawals
Switzerland								
1989/90	79,470	59,470	11,725	91,195	23	49,602	41,570	0
1990/91	63,930	43,930	11,581	75,511	778	41,900	32,833	0
1991/92	59,790	39,790	12,000	71,790	1,000	46,290	24,500	0
Turkey								
1989/90	430,000	430,000	0	430,000	6,197	402,303	21,500	0
1990/91	413,000	413,000	0	413,000	4,987	387,363	20,650	0
1991/92	430,000	430,000	0	430,000	6,500	402,000	21,500	0
United States								
1989/90	831,700	831,700	42,235	873,935	85,227	369,408	419,300	0
1990/91	874,300	874,300	45,796	920,096	100,896	368,900	450,300	0
1991/92	824,200	824,200	43,200	867,400	95,100	347,800	424,500	0
Yugoslavia								
1989/90	177,000	142,000	0	177,000	20,000	110,000	47,000	0
1990/91	164,000	131,000	136	164,136	4,987	109,149	50,000	0
1991/92	170,000	136,000	0	170,000	5,000	110,000	55,000	0
SUBTOTAL — OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES								
1989/90	2,093,942	1,949,195	183,106	2,277,048	120,967	1,617,371	537,870	840
1990/91	2,075,722	1,937,495	195,340	2,271,062	119,252	1,588,327	562,383	1,100
1991/92	1,996,690	1,864,280	206,200	2,202,890	110,350	1,558,840	532,900	800
SUBTOTAL — NORTHERN HEMISPHERE								
1989/90	4,564,334	3,909,057	792,145	5,356,479	469,466	4,107,386	756,265	23,362
1990/91	4,540,413	3,950,566	746,403	5,286,816	433,669	4,053,253	768,492	31,402
1991/92	3,928,470	3,506,770	796,700	4,725,170	388,050	3,648,988	665,432	22,700
S O U T H E R N H E M I S P H E R E C O U N T R I E S								
Argentina								
1989/90	290,000	290,000	0	290,000	152,096	72,904	65,000	0
1990/91	275,000	275,000	0	275,000	155,000	70,000	50,000	0
1991/92	300,000	300,000	0	300,000	170,000	70,000	60,000	0
Australia 2/								
1989/90	171,000	171,000	87	171,087	33,322	63,765	74,000	0
1990/91	124,000	124,000	61	124,061	28,763	26,298	69,000	0
1991/92	127,000	127,000	80	127,080	32,000	25,080	70,000	0
Chile								
1989/90	139,000	137,000	0	139,000	90,000	42,000	7,000	0
1990/91	163,000	161,000	0	163,000	115,000	42,000	6,000	0
1991/92	166,000	164,000	0	166,000	116,000	43,000	7,000	0
New Zealand								
1989/90	12,553	8,797	1,288	13,841	1,644	8,497	3,700	0
1990/91	15,075	11,875	730	15,805	2,565	9,540	3,700	0
1991/92	16,044	12,944	800	16,844	2,900	10,344	3,600	0
South Africa								
1989/90	202,977	202,977	0	202,977	87,152	36,270	79,555	0
1990/91	204,344	204,344	0	204,344	94,088	35,745	74,511	0
1991/92	217,125	217,125	0	217,125	104,625	37,500	75,000	0
SUBTOTAL — SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE								
1989/90	815,530	809,774	1,375	816,905	364,214	223,436	229,255	0
1990/91	781,419	776,219	791	782,210	395,416	183,583	203,211	0
1991/92	826,169	821,069	880	827,049	425,525	185,924	215,600	0
W O R L D T O T A L:								
1989/90	5,379,864	4,718,831	793,520	6,173,384	833,680	4,330,822	985,520	23,362
1990/91	5,321,832	4,726,785	747,194	6,069,026	829,085	4,236,836	971,703	31,402
1991/92	4,754,639	4,327,839	797,580	5,552,219	813,575	3,834,912	881,032	22,700

1/ All data provided on a July/June marketing year for the Northern Hemisphere and on a calendar year starting in the second year indicated for the Southern Hemisphere except for New Zealand where the year starts in October.

2/ Revised from February 1992 data published in World Agricultural Production.

APRICOTS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mkting Year <u>2/</u>	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed
Argentina							
1990	16,500	16,500	5	16,505	0	7,505	9,000
1991	16,000	16,000	0	16,000	0	7,000	9,000
1992	16,000	16,000	0	16,000	0	7,000	9,000
Australia							
1990	33,130	33,130	542	33,672	238	5,934	27,500
1991	34,000	34,000	721	34,721	224	6,197	28,300
1992	33,400	33,400	750	34,150	240	5,510	28,400
Chile							
1990	14,650	14,150	0	14,650	1,500	6,400	6,750
1991	15,500	15,000	0	15,500	1,600	6,500	7,400
1992	12,000	11,500	0	12,000	1,200	4,800	6,000
New Zealand							
1990	9,973	8,173	114	10,087	599	7,188	2,300
1991	9,300	7,600	118	9,418	922	6,296	2,200
1992	8,900	7,200	120	9,020	800	6,020	2,200
South Africa							
1990	51,163	51,163	0	51,163	1,085	4,650	45,428
1991	47,737	47,737	0	47,737	1,714	4,679	41,344
1992	52,173	52,173	0	52,173	2,470	4,703	45,000
T o t a l							
1990	125,416	123,116	661	126,077	3,422	31,677	90,778
1991	122,537	120,337	839	123,376	4,460	30,672	88,044
1992	122,473	120,273	870	123,343	4,710	28,033	90,600

1/ Selected countries represent the major producer/exporter countries in the Southern Hemisphere.

2/ Individual marketing years begin as follows: November of previous year, New Zealand; January of year shown, Argentina, Australia, Chile and South Africa. 1992 data are preliminary.

CHERRIES (SWEET & SOUR): SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mkting Year <u>2/</u>	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed
Australia							
1990	7,200	7,200	504	7,704	263	6,541	900
1991	7,000	7,000	188	7,188	213	6,175	800
1992	6,800	6,800	300	7,100	150	6,250	700
Chile							
1990	11,230	10,730	0	11,230	3,500	4,430	3,300
1991	12,300	11,800	0	12,300	4,000	4,700	3,600
1992	10,500	10,000	0	10,500	3,500	4,000	3,000
T o t a l							
1990	18,430	17,930	504	18,934	3,763	10,971	4,200
1991	19,300	18,800	188	19,488	4,213	10,875	4,400
1992	17,300	16,800	300	17,600	3,650	10,250	3,700

1/ Selected countries represent the major producer/exporter countries in the Southern Hemisphere.

2/ Individual marketing years begin as follows: November of previous year, Chile; January of year shown, Australia. 1992 data are preliminary.

PEACHES & NECTARINES: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES ^{1/}
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mkting Year ^{2/}	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed
Argentina							
1990	250,000	250,000	81	250,081	30	110,051	140,000
1991	200,000	200,000	100	200,100	24	100,076	100,000
1992	250,000	250,000	100	250,100	40	110,060	140,000
Australia							
1990	68,033	68,033	2,238	70,271	600	20,671	49,000
1991	72,000	72,000	2,384	74,384	620	23,764	50,000
1992	74,000	74,000	2,400	76,400	620	25,580	50,200
Chile							
1990	181,000	176,000	0	181,000	66,000	87,000	28,000
1991	180,000	175,000	0	180,000	64,000	90,500	25,500
1992	180,000	175,000	0	180,000	65,000	85,000	30,000
New Zealand							
1990	26,563	26,563	95	26,658	2,606	13,692	10,360
1991	25,557	25,557	0	25,557	2,614	12,976	9,967
1992	21,723	21,723	0	21,723	2,941	10,310	8,472
South Africa							
1990	145,564	145,564	0	145,564	1,459	43,750	100,355
1991	152,800	152,800	0	152,800	1,874	44,250	106,676
1992	152,395	152,395	0	152,395	3,145	44,250	105,000
T o t a l							
1990	671,160	666,160	2,414	673,574	70,695	275,164	327,715
1991	630,357	625,357	2,484	632,841	69,132	271,566	292,143
1992	678,118	673,118	2,500	680,618	71,746	275,200	333,672

^{1/} Selected countries represent the major producer/exporter countries in the Southern Hemisphere. 1992 data are preliminary.

^{2/} All data are on a calendar year basis.

TABLE GRAPES: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES ^{1/}
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mkting Year ^{2/}	Total Production	Commercial Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed
Argentina							
1990	146,000	146,000	0	146,000	17,500	118,500	10,000
1991	150,000	150,000	0	150,000	10,890	124,110	15,000
1992	155,000	155,000	0	155,000	15,000	125,000	15,000
Chile							
1990	660,000	655,000	0	660,000	466,000	75,000	119,000
1991	640,000	635,000	0	640,000	425,000	70,000	145,000
1992	640,000	635,000	0	640,000	420,000	90,000	130,000
South Africa							
1990	110,506	110,506	0	110,506	63,925	42,000	4,581
1991	112,212	112,212	0	112,212	65,313	42,500	4,399
1992	124,690	124,690	0	124,690	75,190	44,500	5,000
T o t a l							
1990	916,506	911,506	0	916,506	547,425	235,500	133,581
1991	902,212	897,212	0	902,212	501,203	236,610	164,399
1992	919,690	914,690	0	919,690	510,190	259,500	150,000

^{1/} Selected countries represent the major producer/exporter countries in the Southern Hemisphere.

^{2/} Individual marketing years begin as follows: December of previous year, Chile: January of year shown, Argentina & South Africa. 1992 data are preliminary.

CONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE (CAJ): PRODUCTION & UTILIZATION
IN SELECTED COUNTRIES ^{1/}

(Metric Tons at 70/71 Degrees Brix)

Country/ Mkging Yr.2/	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
N O R T H E R N H E M I S P H E R E C O U N T R I E S							
Austria							
1989/90	17,800	14,400	34,200	66,400	42,000	8,600	15,800
1990/91	15,800	26,000	25,600	67,400	48,500	8,700	10,200
1991/92	10,200	24,400	23,000	57,600	42,000	8,700	6,900
France							
1989/90	0	12,922	3,129	16,051	5,442	10,609	0
1990/91	0	14,693	3,100	17,793	7,548	10,245	0
1991/92	0	5,000	6,000	11,000	2,000	9,000	0
Germany							
1989/90	39,716	39,017	91,533	170,266	40,960	108,654	20,652
1990/91	20,652	65,135	120,032	205,819	58,452	133,069	14,298
1991/92	33,362	14,298	109,617	157,277	38,128	112,794	6,355
Hungary							
1989/90	0	27,500	0	27,500	22,200	5,300	0
1990/91	0	31,500	0	31,500	25,100	6,400	0
1991/92	0	33,000	0	33,000	26,000	7,000	0
Italy							
1989/90	10,594	36,000	1,698	48,292	33,236	5,056	10,000
1990/91	10,000	46,000	4,600	60,600	44,200	5,400	10,500
1991/92	10,500	43,000	5,000	58,500	45,000	3,500	10,000
Spain							
1989/90	200	13,800	4,600	18,600	8,000	9,000	1,600
1990/91	1,600	16,700	5,700	24,000	16,500	10,000	900
1991/92	900	4,000	3,000	7,900	3,000	9,900	0
United States ^{4/}							
1989/90	0	128,515	137,498	266,013	7,509	258,504	0
1990/91	0	142,312	203,315	345,627	11,312	329,019	0
1991/92	0	140,000	188,000	328,000	11,000	317,000	0
Yugoslavia							
1989/90	1,205	11,135	0	12,340	9,822	1,850	668
1990/91	668	8,320	0	8,988	6,200	1,700	788
1991/92	788	9,000	0	9,788	7,500	1,800	488
Subtotal: Northern Hemisphere							
1989/90	69,515	283,289	272,658	625,462	169,169	407,573	48,720
1990/91	48,720	325,264	352,247	740,931	208,212	496,033	36,586
1991/92	59,750	272,698	334,617	663,065	174,628	464,694	23,743
S O U T H E R N H E M I S P H E R E C O U N T R I E S							
Argentina							
1989/90	1,800	65,000	0	66,800	65,492	008	500
1990/91	500	52,000	0	52,500	51,000	000	700
1991/92	700	64,000	0	64,700	63,000	000	900
Australia							
1989/90	0	11,702	1,092	12,794	507	12,287	0
1990/91	0	13,183	669	13,852	1,988	11,864	0
1991/92	0	16,000	700	16,700	2,000	14,700	0
Chile							
1989/90	0	25,200	0	25,200	25,000	200	0
1990/91	0	27,700	0	27,700	27,500	200	0
1991/92	0	28,000	0	28,000	27,800	200	0
New Zealand							
1989/90	103	15,137	888	16,128	9,221	4,541	2,366
1990/91	2,366	15,833	278	18,477	13,898	4,433	146
1991/92	146	17,259	400	17,805	12,925	4,833	47
South Africa							
1989/90	0	14,550	0	14,550	7,900	6,650	0
1990/91	0	17,380	0	17,380	10,630	6,750	0
1991/92	0	17,370	0	17,370	10,370	7,000	0
Subtotal: Southern Hemisphere							
1989/90	1,903	131,589	1,980	135,472	108,120	24,486	2,866
1990/91	2,866	126,096	947	129,909	105,016	24,047	846
1991/92	846	142,629	1,100	144,575	118,095	27,533	947
Subtotal: World Total Minus the United States							
1989/90	71,418	286,363	137,140	494,921	269,780	173,555	51,586
1990/91	51,586	326,944	159,979	538,509	300,916	200,061	37,532
1991/92	56,596	275,327	147,717	479,640	279,723	175,227	24,690
W o r l d T o t a l							
1989/90	71,418	414,878	274,638	760,934	277,289	432,059	51,586
1990/91	51,586	456,060	363,794	870,840	311,228	520,080	37,532
1991/92	56,596	415,327	335,717	807,640	290,723	492,227	24,690

1/ Major CAJ producing countries for which data are available.

2/ Northern Hemisphere marketing years begin in July of the first year shown for all countries except Italy where the marketing year begins in January of first year shown. Southern Hemisphere marketing year begins in January of the second year except for New Zealand where the marketing year begins in October of first year shown.

3/ United Germany data begin 1990/91.

4/ Stock figures not available. Production estimated by FAS based on USDA/NASS utilization data and the assumption that 7.31 metric tons of fresh apples equals 1 metric ton of CAJ.

U.S. IMPORTS OF CONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE
(Metric Tons at 70/71 Degrees Brix) 1/

Origin	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Argentina	33,910	26,148	40,056	43,084	45,224	66,845
West Germany	36,340	41,465	19,476	48,690	30,542	33,146
Austria	16,084	26,753	11,766	21,170	16,949	25,130
Hungary	4,063	9,415	13,279	17,053	12,231	22,598
Chile	5,571	8,131	7,905	8,461	12,651	20,614
Turkey	1,406	2,775	0	3,133	476	6,897
Belgium-Luxembourg	7,514	18,266	3,537	11,271	2,457	4,822
Poland	0	322	343	1,610	2,121	4,782
Mexico	503	661	2,412	2,853	1,963	4,663
Yugoslavia	628	1,112	1,704	1,534	1,133	2,996
New Zealand	1,602	2,218	1,513	1,519	1,188	2,321
Australia	2,006	1,650	506	457	777	1,500
Netherlands	13,676	6,909	3,311	4,941	532	1,377
Spain	13,221	5,826	9,085	11,689	4,762	1,322
Portugal	2,422	2,047	4,471	2,267	2,415	1,250
Canada	1,994	3,017	2,814	958	477	878
China (Mainland)	287	100	144	32	68	555
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	525
Sweden	0	17	0	0	0	257
France	2,387	2,688	196	791	57	174
Italy	6,059	6,809	2,036	445	470	172
Niger	0	0	0	20	0	104
Denmark	349	107	1	0	100	86
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	71
Japan	180	16	0	1	34	25
Israel	680	0	0	7	641	23
Trinidad & Tobago	0	0	0	0	1	23
Switzerland	223	307	117	21	2	21
India	37	22	65	46	42	19
Brazil	411	540	190	343	57	9
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	7
Korea, Republic of	0	0	10	5	3	3
Mali	34	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	4	0	0	0
South Africa	9,697	2,582	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	207	0	0
Bahrain	48	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	83	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	73	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	152	0	0	76	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	3	2	0
United Kingdom	221	286	118	8	1	0
Guatemala	1	1	4	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	129	0	38	66	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	40	0
Leeward-Windward Islands	18	5	0	0	20	0
Ecuador	0	8	0	1	0	0
Uruguay	0	15	395	828	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	96	0	0
Burkina	78	7	0	0	0	0
Peru	10	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	93	17	0	0	0
Haiti	70	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	162,036	170,448	125,474	183,657	137,498	203,215

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: July-June market year. Data prior to January 1, 1989 include small amounts of pear juice.

1/ Bureau of the Census data on apple juice are given in single strength equivalent (SSE). Data have been converted into metric tons of CAJ by multiplying thousands of SSE liters by 0.193.

26 ORANGE JUICE OUTLOOK FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES //

Major Producers in the Northern Hemisphere

Orange juice production for major producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere in 1991/92 is forecast at 780,434 metric tons (65 degrees brix), slightly below the previous season's output. Total orange juice exports in 1991/92 for selected countries in the Northern Hemisphere are forecast at 202,323 tons, or nearly 5 percent below 1990/91 shipments. Israel, Spain, and Greece account for all of the expected decrease in exports.

United States

U.S. orange juice accounts for more than 80 percent of the total 1991/92 orange juice production forecast for the Northern Hemisphere. U.S. orange juice production in 1991/92 is forecast at 633,000 tons (including concentrate equivalent of single-strength juice), slightly above the previous season's output. Fewer oranges are expected to be processed in 1991/92 due to the smaller Florida orange crop. However, juice yields are expected to be higher. The USDA 1991/92 forecast for all frozen concentrated orange juice yield for Florida is 1.51 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees brix compared with a yield of 1.45 gallons for 1990/91. Florida accounts for over 95 percent of total U.S. orange juice output.

U.S. orange juice consumption increased by 12 percent in 1990/91 due to lower orange juice prices but was 4 percent below the 1988/89 level. According to A. C. Nielsen data, retail sales of orange juice during the first three quarters of 1991 were sharply above the same time period in 1990 and approximated the 1989 level. Retail sales are estimated to account for about 65 to 70 percent of total sales. Orange juice imports in 1990/91 were lower than expected, totaling 232,722 tons -- 34 percent below the previous season's imports. Orange juice stocks were reduced due to strong consumer demand. U.S. consumption in 1991/92 is forecast slightly below the 1990/91 level. Initially, a more significant decrease in consumption had been expected as orange juice prices increased sharply last October based on a smaller Florida orange crop forecast. However, prices recently have fallen, and the February upward adjustment in USDA's Florida orange crop forecast should result in lower juice prices.

Mexico

Orange juice production in 1990/91 was down sharply, due to low international orange juice prices. Many producers sold oranges to the domestic fresh market or for fresh export where prices were more favorable. Many processing plants worked significantly below capacity and experienced financial difficulties. Orange juice production in 1991/92 is forecast to approximate the reduced 1990/91 level, based on an expected smaller orange crop in the state of Veracruz. Most of the oranges processed in Mexico are from the first harvest in Veracruz. Processors normally operate from January-March. Because the first harvest in Veracruz is expected to be down about 50 percent, fresh market prices at that time will likely be above normal, making it difficult for processors to obtain oranges. However, if processors extend their processing period beyond March (which would include oranges from the second harvest), the orange crush could be higher than the current forecast. Orange juice exports in 1991/92 are forecast at 28,250 tons, or the same as the previous season's reduced level.

Italy

Italy's citrus processing industry is the largest in the Mediterranean region. Orange juice production in 1990/91 declined 32 percent, due to a smaller orange crop and large orange juice stocks. Beginning orange juice stocks in 1990/91, estimated at 38,014 tons, exceeded production by 24 percent. A significant increase in production is not expected in 1991/92 as carry-in stocks are still relatively high. Orange juice exports increased sharply in 1990/91 and a further increase is expected in 1991/92 in an effort to further reduce stocks.

Israel

Israel's orange juice production in 1990/91 decreased sharply, due to a smaller orange crop. Orange production was adversely affected by dry weather, lower supplies of water for irrigation, and a shortage of labor for harvest. Some processing plants had financial problems in 1990/91, due to relatively low frozen concentrate orange juice and tomato paste prices. In Israel, processing plants manufacture more than one product for financial reasons. Citrus is processed in the winter and spring, and industrial tomatoes in the summer and fall. At the beginning of 1991/92 only five or six processors were operating, compared with 12 active plants 3 years ago. Orange juice exports in 1990/91 decreased 43 percent to 36,920 tons, due to the lower orange juice output. A further decrease in exports is forecast for 1991/92, due to expected smaller orange juice production. A slightly smaller 1991/92 orange crop is forecast as water quotas for fruit orchards have been reduced and water prices are higher. Also, some orange producers have shifted to other crops that require less water.

Spain

Orange juice production in 1991/92 is forecast to decrease 10 percent to 18,000 tons, due to an expected smaller orange crop. Since Spain is primarily a fresh fruit market and a major fruit exporter, it is also difficult for processors to compete for fruit. Based on smaller fresh orange supplies and increased competition from Brazilian orange juice, Spanish orange juice exports in 1991/92 are forecast to decrease by 22 percent to 18,000 tons.

Domestic consumption of orange juice has grown rapidly since 1985/86. This trend is expected to continue into 1991/92 and beyond as consumer purchasing power increases and more Spaniards shift from alcoholic to non-alcoholic beverages for health reasons. Orange juice consumption today accounts for about 20 percent of the local fruit juice market.

Morocco

Orange juice production in 1990/91 dropped 3 percent, despite a sharp increase in orange production. Oranges for processing decreased, due to strong domestic demand and expanded exports of fresh oranges. Processing also was reduced, owing to financial difficulties faced by the sole citrus processor in Morocco. Orange juice exports in 1990/91 decreased 32 percent as a result of the smaller juice output and smaller carry-in stocks. Orange juice production in 1991/92 is forecast to increase, assuming the processing company's financial difficulties are resolved.

Greece

Orange juice production was down in 1990/91 and is expected to decrease in 1991/92 following two smaller orange harvests in a row and increased competition from imported juice. Imports of juices into Greece from non-EC countries are subject to a 42 percent tariff on the product value (basic 19 percent EC import tariff plus a 23 percent countervailing charge). Even with the import tariff, prices for third country juices are still competitive. These juices are mostly purchased by those who pack juices for mixing with domestic product. Orange juice imports increased in 1990/91 but are expected to be down slightly in 1991/92.

Turkey

Orange juice production and exports are expected to increase in 1991/92, based on an expected larger orange crop. However, exports are expected to continue below the 1989/90 level as consumption is expected to increase. The Turkish Government provides an export subsidy to orange juice exports which can not be more than 10 percent of the total f.o.b. value.

Major Producers in Southern Hemisphere

Southern Hemisphere orange juice production, supply, and distribution forecasts for marketing year 1991/92 (actual marketing years begin in second year indicated as per footnotes on tables) are not yet available. Brazil is the world's largest orange juice producer and exporter. The state of Sao Paulo accounts for about 97 percent of the total orange juice produced in Brazil. The USDA has not yet cleared a forecast for Sao Paulo's 1992 orange crop. The Brazilian Frozen Concentrate Orange Juice Industry forecasts the 1992 Sao Paulo commercial orange crop at 261.8 million (40.8 kilo) boxes. This forecast was based on a survey conducted by the citrus industry in January. The data were collected on a 500 tree sample across the Sao Paulo citrus area according to age status - 3 to 5 years, 5 to 10 years, and above 10 years. According to industry sources, this forecast is considered a preliminary estimate and provides a general indication of the crop size in the Sao Paulo commercial orange area. However, some sources argue that non-uniform weather conditions throughout the Sao Paulo orange producing region, the relatively small number of trees sampled in the survey, and the on-going bloom reduces the statistical confidence in the estimate (harvest begins in late April or early May and the FCOJ marketing season begins on July 1).

Selected Importers

Japan

Orange juice imports are forecast to increase from 37,000 metric tons in 1990/91 to 70,000 tons in 1991/92. Higher imports are expected, based on the lifting of the orange juice import quota on April 1, 1992, in accordance with the U.S.-Japan Beef and Citrus Trade Agreement of 1988, combined with the continued upward trend in Japanese orange juice consumption. See page 8 of February 1992 issue of Horticultural Products Review for more detail on orange juice consumption in Japan.

Netherlands

The Netherlands is a major importer and re-exporter of orange juice. Dutch per capita consumption of orange juice is estimated at 10 liters per year (excluding consumption in fruit drinks), ranking second in the European Community after Germany. Orange juice accounts for about 53 percent of the Dutch fruit juice market.

The Netherlands is a major transshipment destination for frozen concentrate orange juice. Brazilian processors have bulk storage terminals in the Amsterdam and Rotterdam harbors with a total capacity of 27,000 metric tons.

Brazil is the major supplier of orange juice to the Netherlands accounting for 57 percent of the Dutch market in 1990. The United Kingdom and Germany were the major re-export markets each respectively accounting for 38 and 20 percent of 1990 Dutch shipments.

Germany

Germany is a major importer and re-exporter of orange juice. German per capita consumption of orange juice (single-strength equivalent) is estimated at 16.2 kilograms per year. This estimate includes concentrates used in the production of "orange nectar" (50 percent or more juice content), "orange drink" (10 percent or more juice content) as well as orange juice bases for further processing, including lemonades (3 to 4 percent juice content), chocolate fillings, and other bases. Germany is the largest consumer of orange juice in the European Community.

German imports have continued to increase due to rising consumer demand. Brazil continues to be the major supplier, for example, accounting for 70 percent of total 1990 German imports. About 96 percent of German re-exports go to the European Community. The Netherlands and Belgium-Luxembourg, for example, were the major re-export markets, respectively accounting for 38 and 27 percent of 1990 German shipments.

Canada/Sweden

No significant changes in orange juice imports and consumption are expected in 1991/92.

(Joe Somers, 202-720-0897)

TABLE 1
ORANGE JUICE: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, MAJOR PRODUCING
COUNTRIES IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
(METRIC TONS, 65 DEGREES BRHX) 1/

Country/Year 2/	Begin. Stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption	Ending Stocks
Greece 3/						
1985/86	1,634	5,085	363	2,052	3,214	1,816
1986/87	1,816	5,389	690	7,264	3,814	1,817
1987/88	1,817	5,012	933	5,448	4,722	1,597
1988/89	1,997	5,863	938	5,448	4,932	1,649
1989/90	3,649	11,431	10,938	10,938	6,930	1,801
1990/91	5,492	10,600	7,264	11,804	6,881	2,801
1991/92 F	5,801	8,172	7,264	10,896	6,084	4,257
Israel 4/ 5/						
1985/86	923	37,843	15,691	49,842	3,323	1,292
1986/87	1,292	37,933	11,076	62,764	3,584	1,292
1987/88	1,292	37,936	7,388	34,705	4,984	1,554
1988/89	1,292	37,938	8,388	35,443	4,410	1,693
1989/90	3,693	37,938	8,388	35,443	4,410	1,693
1990/91	3,693	37,938	8,388	35,443	4,410	1,693
1991/92 F	7,200	37,938	2,769	31,936	6,461	4,615
Italy 6/						
1985/86	0	3,858	1,531	12,558	14,313	8,518
1986/87	8,518	3,858	1,847	16,267	14,313	8,518
1987/88	14,313	3,858	1,531	11,543	15,390	1,292
1988/89	14,313	3,858	1,531	11,543	15,390	1,292
1989/90	14,313	3,858	1,531	11,543	15,390	1,292
1990/91	14,313	3,858	1,531	11,543	15,390	1,292
1991/92 F	24,316	3,858	3,848	29,241	20,777	10,465
Mexico 6/						
1985/86	0	2,448	0	25,604	2,844	0
1986/87	0	2,448	0	30,182	3,350	0
1987/88	0	2,448	450	37,000	3,350	0
1988/89	0	2,448	240	32,740	2,212	0
1989/90	0	2,448	250	46,000	1,750	0
1990/91	0	2,448	0	28,250	1,750	0
1991/92 F	0	2,448	0	28,250	1,750	0
Morocco 5/						
1985/86	5,713	11,200	0	8,546	1,067	7,300
1986/87	7,300	11,200	0	8,546	1,067	7,300
1987/88	7,300	11,200	0	8,546	1,067	7,300
1988/89	7,300	11,200	0	8,546	1,067	7,300
1989/90	15,830	11,200	0	8,546	1,067	7,300
1990/91	15,830	11,200	0	8,546	1,067	7,300
1991/92 F	2,947	17,400	0	15,000	2,147	2,147
Spain 7/						
1985/86	2,000	15,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	6,000
1986/87	6,000	15,000	7,000	12,000	8,000	6,000
1987/88	6,000	15,000	10,000	16,000	11,000	6,000
1988/89	6,000	15,000	10,000	16,000	11,000	6,000
1989/90	6,000	15,000	10,000	16,000	11,000	6,000
1990/91	6,000	15,000	10,000	16,000	11,000	6,000
1991/92 F	0	18,000	17,000	18,000	16,000	1,000
Turkey 5/						
1985/86	2,200	5,000	0	558	5,642	1,000
1986/87	1,000	5,000	0	1,431	5,069	2,000
1987/88	2,200	5,000	0	558	5,642	2,000
1988/89	2,200	5,000	0	558	5,642	2,000
1989/90	2,200	5,000	0	558	5,642	2,000
1990/91	2,200	5,000	0	558	5,642	2,000
1991/92 F	2,200	5,000	0	558	5,642	2,000
United States 8/						
1985/86	177,161	486,843	388,420	50,191	857,405	144,898
1986/87	144,898	486,843	388,420	50,191	857,405	144,898
1987/88	144,898	486,843	388,420	50,191	857,405	144,898
1988/89	144,898	486,843	388,420	50,191	857,405	144,898
1989/90	144,898	486,843	388,420	50,191	857,405	144,898
1990/91	144,898	486,843	388,420	50,191	857,405	144,898
1991/92 F	12,158	633,000	2,769	68,000	83,233	136,642
Total						
1985/86	189,631	623,277	411,075	159,351	893,808	170,824
1986/87	170,824	713,345	416,177	190,926	940,962	168,458
1987/88	168,458	788,010	318,732	184,951	916,621	173,628
1988/89	173,628	873,590	299,776	196,444	927,369	223,188
1989/90	223,188	669,685	380,594	249,922	807,903	215,635
1990/91	215,635	784,403	266,371	212,000	899,828	242,432
1991/92 F	154,422	780,434	300,881	202,323	896,772	136,642

Footnotes:

- 1/ Includes all processed orange juice whether or not concentrated. One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent.
- 2/ Year refers to marketing period which usually begins in the fall of the Northern Hemisphere and corresponds to the harvesting and marketing period for fresh citrus (see January 1992 Horticultural Products Review, pages 9-22).
- 3/ Marketing season begins September 1 of year shown.
- 4/ Includes orange juice processed from oranges produced in Gaza.
- 5/ Marketing season begins October 1 of first year shown.
- 6/ Marketing season begins January 1 of second year shown.
- 7/ Marketing season begins November 1 of first year shown.
- 8/ Marketing season begins December 1 of first year shown.

SOURCES: National Agricultural Statistics Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Statistical Canada, Florida Department of Citrus, Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches and/or FAS/USDA estimates.

TABLE 2
ORANGE JUICE: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, MAJOR PRODUCING
COUNTRIES IN SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
(METRIC TONS, 65 DEGREES BRIX) 1/ 2/

Country/Year 3/	Begin. Stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption	Ending Stocks
Argentina 4/						
1985/86	0	10,700	0	2,456	8,244	0
1986/87	0	11,000	0	5,000	5,000	1,000
1987/88	1,000	9,800	0	7,725	3,000	75
1988/89	75	10,000	0	7,295	2,730	50
1989/90	50	11,000	0	7,580	2,900	570
1990/91	570	11,500	0	8,000	2,900	1,170
Australia 5/						
1985/86	0	21,528	5,253	592	26,189	0
1986/87	0	19,330	1,621	1,060	19,891	0
1987/88	0	16,953	22,659	2,003	27,787	9,822
1988/89	9,822	22,705	10,993	1,596	30,199	11,725
1989/90	11,725	16,883	7,816	2,443	30,072	3,909
1990/91	3,909	22,195	7,816	2,931	30,011	978
Brazil 5/ 6/						
1985/86	202,000	603,000	0	699,000	20,000	86,000
1986/87	86,000	710,000	0	738,000	20,000	38,000
1987/88	38,000	713,000	0	707,000	20,000	24,000
1988/89	24,000	1,050,000	0	959,000	20,000	95,000
1989/90	95,000	855,000	0	812,000	20,000	118,000
1990/91	118,000	825,000	0	840,000	20,000	83,000
South Africa 7/						
1985/86	0	7,532	1,097	0	8,628	0
1986/87	0	13,487	0	4,772	8,715	0
1987/88	0	16,947	0	8,769	8,178	0
1988/89	0	13,730	0	6,369	7,361	0
1989/90	0	19,849	0	12,534	7,315	0
1990/91	0	17,652	0	10,315	7,337	0
Total						
1985/86	202,000	642,760	6,350	702,048	63,061	86,001
1986/87	86,001	753,817	1,621	748,832	53,606	39,001
1987/88	39,001	756,700	22,659	725,497	58,965	33,898
1988/89	33,898	1,096,435	10,993	974,260	60,290	106,776
1989/90	106,776	902,732	7,816	834,557	60,287	122,480
1990/91	122,480	876,347	7,816	861,246	60,248	85,149

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

Footnotes:

- 1/ Includes all processed orange juice whether or not concentrated. One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent.
- 2/ Data available for 1991/92 forecasts for Southern Hemisphere countries.
- 3/ Marketing year indicated is for aggregation purposes with countries from the Northern Hemisphere corresponding to the harvesting and marketing period for fresh citrus (see January 'Horticultural Products Review,' pages 9-22). For the Southern Hemisphere, orange harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown.
- 4/ Marketing season begins January 1 of second year shown.
- 5/ Marketing season begins July 1 of second year shown.
- 6/ Includes small quantities of tangerine juice.
- 7/ Marketing season begins February 1 of second year shown.

SOURCES: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches and/or FAS/USDA estimates.

TABLE 3
ORANGE JUICE: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED IMPORTING
COUNTRIES (METRIC TONS, 65 DEGREES BRIX) 1/

Country/Year 2/	Begin. Stocks	Production	Imports 3/	Exports 4/	Consumption	Ending Stocks
Canada 5/						
1985/86	0	0	78,277	2,642	75,635	0
1986/87	0	0	83,625	857	82,768	0
1987/88	0	0	78,904	232	78,672	0
1988/89	0	0	79,053	173	78,880	0
1989/90	0	0	77,000	162	76,838	0
1990/91	0	0	78,000	160	77,840	0
1991/92	0	0	80,000	200	79,800	0
Germany 5/						
1985/86	0	0	142,442	18,147	124,295	0
1986/87	0	0	158,822	23,877	134,945	0
1987/88	0	0	169,146	24,037	145,109	0
1988/89	0	0	183,448	22,124	161,324	0
1989/90	0	0	193,294	30,365	163,000	0
1990/91	0	0	258,621	31,035	227,586	0
1991/92	0	0	258,621	31,035	227,586	0
Japan 7/ 6/						
1985/86	900	220	12,500	0	13,020	600
1986/87	600	210	12,000	0	12,010	800
1987/88	800	200	8,500	0	9,000	500
1988/89	500	200	18,000	0	16,700	2,000
1989/90	2,000	250	28,000	0	27,250	0
1990/91	2,000	200	30,000	0	30,000	0
1991/92	2,000	200	70,000	0	68,200	0
Netherlands 5/						
1985/86	0	0	79,065	60,104	18,961	0
1986/87	0	0	98,426	73,604	24,822	0
1987/88	0	0	87,314	64,388	22,926	0
1988/89	0	0	107,478	81,322	26,156	0
1989/90	0	0	70,057	33,478	36,579	0
1990/91	0	0	88,188	55,160	33,028	0
1991/92	0	0	86,188	55,160	31,028	0
Sweden 6/						
1985/86	0	0	19,276	911	18,365	0
1986/87	0	0	18,800	550	18,250	0
1987/88	0	0	17,675	1,055	16,620	0
1988/89	0	0	17,700	1,008	16,700	0
1989/90	0	0	18,200	497	17,703	0
1990/91	0	0	18,500	500	18,000	0
1991/92	0	0	18,800	500	18,300	0
Total						
1985/86	900	220	331,560	81,804	250,276	600
1986/87	600	210	374,673	98,888	275,795	800
1987/88	800	200	358,539	89,712	269,327	500
1988/89	500	200	403,679	108,019	294,360	2,000
1989/90	2,000	250	386,461	70,702	315,009	0
1990/91	2,000	200	471,412	85,130	384,482	0
1991/92	2,000	200	513,609	86,895	423,914	0

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

Footnotes:

- 1/ Includes all processed orange juice whether or not concentrated. One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent.
- 2/ Marketing year indicated is for aggregation purposes with countries from the Northern Hemisphere corresponding to the harvesting and marketing period for fresh citrus (See January 'Horticultural Products Review', pages 9-22)
- 3/ Includes intra-EC trade and transshipments, particularly from the Netherlands to Germany.
- 4/ Re-exports including intra-EC trade. Includes re-exports from Canada to the United States (based on United States imports using Bureau of Census data).
- 5/ Marketing year begins January 1 of second year shown.
- 6/ Includes all of Germany. Prior years include only West Germany.
- 7/ Does not include tangerine juice of which Japan annually produces and consumes 23,000 to 30,000 tons of 65 degrees brix.
- 8/ Marketing year begins October 1 of first year shown.

SOURCES: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches and/or USDA estimates; Statistics Canada; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

TABLE 4
ORANGE JUICE: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(METRIC TONS, 65 DEGREES BRIX) 2/

Region/Year	Begin. Stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Consump.	Ending Stocks
Northern Hemisphere						
1985/86	189,631	623,277	411,075	159,351	893,808	170,824
1986/87	170,824	713,345	416,177	190,926	940,962	168,458
1987/88	168,458	788,010	318,732	184,951	916,621	173,628
1988/89	173,628	873,590	299,776	196,444	927,369	223,181
1989/90	223,181	669,685	380,594	249,922	807,903	215,635
1990/91	215,635	784,403	266,371	212,059	899,928	154,422
1991/92 F	154,422	780,434	300,881	202,323	896,772	136,642
Southern Hemisphere						
1985/86	202,000	642,760	6,350	702,048	63,061	86,001
1986/87	86,001	753,817	1,621	748,832	53,606	39,001
1987/88	39,001	756,700	22,659	725,497	58,965	33,898
1988/89	33,898	1,096,435	10,993	974,260	60,290	106,776
1989/90	106,776	902,732	7,816	834,557	60,287	122,480
1990/91	122,480	876,347	7,816	861,246	60,248	85,149
1991/92 F	---	---	---	---	---	---
Major Importers 3/						
1985/86	900	220	328,918	0	329,438	600
1986/87	600	210	373,816	0	373,826	800
1987/88	800	200	358,307	0	358,807	500
1988/89	500	200	403,406	0	402,106	2,000
1989/90	2,000	150	386,461	0	385,611	3,000
1990/91	3,000	200	471,412	0	469,612	5,000
1991/92 F	5,000	200	513,609	0	510,809	8,000
Grand Total						
1985/86	392,531	1,266,257	746,343	861,399	1,286,307	257,425
1986/87	257,425	1,467,372	791,614	939,758	1,368,394	208,259
1987/88	208,259	1,544,910	699,698	910,448	1,334,393	208,026
1988/89	208,026	1,970,225	714,175	1,170,704	1,389,765	331,957
1989/90	331,957	1,572,567	774,871	1,084,479	1,253,801	341,115
1990/91	341,115	1,660,950	745,599	1,073,305	1,429,788	244,571
1991/92 F	---	---	---	---	---	---

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

___ Indicates not available.

Footnotes:

- 1/ Includes summation of data for all countries included in Tables 1-3.
- 2/ Includes all processed orange juice whether or not concentrated.
One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent.
- 3/ Selected importers do not produce orange juice. Exports are shown as zero because export data in Table 3 are re-exports.

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MEXICAN CITRUS SITUATION₄

Summary

The 1991/92 Mexican orange crop is forecast at 2.05 million metric tons - - 11 percent below the revised 1990/91 harvest of 2.3 million tons. The drop in output is principally the result of lower yields, which were reduced by a drought from February to June in the state of Veracruz. Based on the expected smaller harvest, it will be difficult for crushers to compete with the fresh domestic market for oranges. As a result, it is unlikely orange juice production in 1991/92 will recover to the record level of two years ago. In 1990/91, Mexico exported 25,000 metric tons of fresh oranges (to the United States), the highest level since 1981/82 when 33,000 tons were shipped. The freeze in California is the reason for the sharp increase in Mexican orange shipments. Mexican packers expect to export similar quantities in 1991/92.

In view of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) negotiations and the possibility that the U.S. import tariff on orange juice could be phased out, there is concern among some U.S. citrus industry representatives over Mexico's potential to expand citrus production. These concerns are difficult to assess because of the problems inherent in estimating Mexican citrus area and production, and because there are many factors affecting future area and output. In that regard, it is important to note that Mexico does not have a government entity comparable to the U.S. National Agricultural Statistics Service, which makes national production estimates.

In order to attempt to obtain an up-to-date estimate of current and potential Mexican citrus production in late 1991, the author of this article traveled to Mexican citrus growing areas. Based on field travel and meetings with citrus producers, packers, and processors, Mexico's ability to expand area and production in the short and medium term appears to be limited, primarily due to a smaller estimate for non-bearing area and growing practices which limit yields. Earlier estimates for 1990/91 indicated that 43 percent (113,000 hectares) of Mexico's orange planted area was non-bearing. It is now estimated that only 28 percent (65,000 hectares) of Mexico's orange planted area in 1990/91 was non-bearing. Also, part of the non-bearing area (13,000 hectares) does not represent new plantings but instead replanted citrus area in the state of Nuevo Leon after the 1989 freeze. 1/ The lower non-bearing area estimate implies some potential for Mexico to expand citrus production in the medium term with improved technology, but only with a large capital investment. Improved technology is still needed, because Mexico's orange yields are currently significantly below those of the United States.

In the longer term (5 to 10 years), Mexico's potential to expand citrus production depends upon the following factors:

- a.) President Salinas' proposal to the Mexican Congress to reform the land tenure system could have a major impact on agriculture in terms of improving technology and economies of scale by encouraging outside investment. A legislative decision on the proposal is expected in the near future.
- b.) Citrus area in Nuevo Leon is expected to recover to the pre-1989 freeze level of 21,000 to 25,000 hectares (producers have been replanting trees destroyed by the 1989 freeze). Production should

increase to pre-1983 freeze levels of over 500,000 tons as producers double tree density on replanted areas. In comparison, orange production in Nuevo Leon this season is estimated at 32,000 tons. Although Nuevo Leon has tremendous potential to recover, that state is susceptible to freezes which could reduce or eliminate this potential.

- c.) The State Government of Veracruz has started a publicity campaign to encourage producers to expand citrus area by 50,000 hectares in that state. Success is uncertain because the government is not providing economic incentives to producers to expand citrus.
- d.) Citrus producer associations are trying to be more active. If successful, these associations could be useful by providing technical and economic information to producers. These associations are also interested in establishing credit unions, which could better facilitate credit for producers.
- e.) A national campaign to control fruit fly was established in 1991. It is a 12-year program and, if successful, could facilitate fresh exports.

There is some potential for the United States to expand fresh orange exports to Mexico. According to some sources, the greatest potential is during the offseason (June-September), when Mexican orange supplies are smaller and domestic prices higher. The United States historically has exported only 1,000 to 2,000 tons of oranges to Mexico per year.

Current Crop Situation

The state of Veracruz accounts for about 45 and nearly 60 percent respectively of total Mexican orange planted area and production. The orange crop in Veracruz in 1991/92 is forecast at 1.2 million metric tons -- 17 percent below the previous season's output. A drought from February to June adversely affected the first flowering (February-March 1991) and the first harvest (November 1991 - March 1992) is expected to be down about 50 percent. Young fruit drop was higher than normal due to dry weather accompanied by high daytime temperatures and low night-time temperatures. Normal rains finally began during June. Normally there are two harvests in Veracruz, with the first harvest accounting for 80 to 85 percent of the total crop. However, this season there were three flowerings because of the drought. The harvest from the second flowering, which will begin in May, is expected to be larger than normal (possibly 40 percent of the total crop). The harvest from the third flowering will begin in August. Some producers are skeptical about the latter two harvests and argue that prices will be an important determinant of the final size of this season's total crop. Unfavorable weather also affected orange production in other areas, including the state of San Luis Potosi.

The total Mexican orange crop in 1991/92 is forecast at 2.05 million metric tons -- 11 percent below the previous season's revised harvest of 2.3 million tons. Area, yield, and production by major state for 1990/91 and forecast 1991/92 in 1,000 hectares, tons per hectare, and 1,000 tons are as follows:

State	Area Planted	1990/91	Yield	Production
		Area Harvested		
Veracruz	105	83	17.51	1453
San Luis Potosi	32	28	12.50	350
Tamaulipas	29	17	5.82	99
Nuevo Leon	19	6	0.83	5
Other	50	36	10.92	393
Total	235	170	13.53	2300

State	Area Planted	1991/92	Yield	Production
		Area Harvested		
Veracruz	107	90	13.33	1200
San Luis Potosi	32	29	9.62	279
Tamaulipas	29	20	6.50	130
Nuevo Leon	20	6	5.33	32
Other	52	40	10.23	409
Total	240	185	11.08	2050

The above area and yield estimates have been revised, based on field observations and meetings with producers, processors, and packers. The estimates assume an average of 200 trees per hectare, except for the state of Nuevo Leon where the average for replanted areas is closer to 300 trees per hectare. Mexican orange production in 1990/91 was reduced from 2.4 to 2.3 million tons based on a downward revision in the Veracruz harvest.

Current Crush Situation

Last season's orange crush was down sharply. Because of low international orange juice prices, many growers sold oranges to the domestic fresh market or for fresh export, where prices were more favorable. Most processing plants worked significantly below capacity. Total crush capacity for 90 days is estimated at 600,000 tons and for 180 days at 1.2 million tons. Many processing plants are experiencing financial difficulties. As a result, orange juice production and exports were down sharply in 1990/91.

The orange crush in 1991/92 is forecast at 300,000 tons, or the same as the previous season's reduced level. Based on this season's expected smaller crop, it will again be difficult for processors to compete with the fresh domestic market. Most of the oranges processed are from the state of Veracruz. Crushers normally operate from January-March. Because the harvest from the first flowering (November-March) is expected to be down about 50 percent, fresh market prices will likely be above normal, making it difficult for processors to obtain oranges. Some processors indicate they may crush until May but it will be financially difficult to operate much longer. Based on the expected low crush, orange juice production and exports will likely approximate last season's below normal level.

Current Fresh Export Situation

In 1990/91 Mexico exported 25,000 metric tons of fresh oranges (all to the United States), the highest level since 1981/82 when 33,000 tons were exported. The freeze in California is the reason for the sharp increase in Mexican orange

shipments. Most of the oranges for export were transported from Veracruz (about 20,000 tons) to packing plants in Nuevo Leon for export. Mexican citrus packers expect to export similar quantities in 1991/92.

Prior to the 1989 freeze in Nuevo Leon, there were 22 fresh citrus packing plants in Mexico. Twenty were located in Nuevo Leon, one in San Luis Potosi, and one in Tamaulipas. Since the freeze, eight plants have closed and the other 14 are working at only about 10 percent capacity. Mexico can't export fresh citrus from fruit fly-infested areas. The Packing Plant Association set up phytosanitary regulations for packing plants to be able to export based on an agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Until 1983, ethylene dibromide (EDB) was used to eliminate the fruit fly. After EDB was banned in the United States, methyl bromide was the approved treatment for oranges from fruit fly areas. Mexican producers complain that methyl bromide damages the fruit, especially grapefruit.

The Mexican government, together with producers, established a fruit fly free program in 1991. This 12-year program, if successful, could facilitate fresh citrus exports (for more detail see section on National Campaign to control fruit fly). Packers in Nuevo Leon have also been trying to encourage producers in Veracruz to implement good fly control programs so they can export.

Potential to expand citrus in the State of Nuevo Leon

Citrus in Nuevo Leon suffered from freezes in 1983 and 1989. Prior to the 1983 freeze about 6.5 million orange trees were planted, with production estimated at over 500,000 tons. Prior to the 1989 freeze 7.7 million trees were planted on 24,000 to 25,000 hectares. About 12,000 hectares were producing. Orange production prior to the 1989 freeze was estimated at 200,000 to 240,000 tons. Initially, after the freeze, it appeared that many producers would either move south to areas free of freezes or shift to other crops. Instead, producers have been replanting trees. Only about 5,000 hectares were abandoned. According to producers, there is a possibility this abandoned area could be replanted with citrus in the near future. Producers have remained in citrus, because they argue they are traditional citrus producers, and it would be too expensive to shift to other crops. The current planted area is estimated at 19,000 hectares (5.5 million trees), of which 6,000 hectares are producing. Since an increased number of earlier varieties is being planted, most of the harvest could be complete before the freeze danger occurs in December and January. Growers have also been planting 300 trees per hectare (about 60 percent of the total planted area), double the previous density, in an effort to protect against further freezes. Because of greater tree density, yields could improve significantly in the near future; in turn, production could return to pre-1983 levels of over 500,000 tons. However it should be re-emphasized that a freeze could significantly reduce this potential.

Potential to expand citrus in the State of Veracruz

The State Government of Veracruz started a publicity campaign two years ago to try to encourage producers to expand citrus area by 50,000 hectares in that state. However, it is questionable how successful this campaign will be, since the Government is not providing economic incentives to growers to expand citrus.

Current total citrus area in the state of Veracruz is estimated at about 130,000 hectares, with oranges accounting for 105,000 hectares. Total non-bearing citrus area in Veracruz is estimated at 20,000 hectares, with oranges accounting for most of the area.

Yields in Veracruz range from 6 to over 20 tons per hectare, with the average between 10 and 13 tons. Few groves are irrigated. Some producers (primarily ejidatarios 2/) apply very little fertilizer and sprays, or none at all on groves on hills. Many trees observed were older and lower yielding. Some producers plant corn and coffee trees within the orange groves, a practice that has an adverse impact on orange yields. Overall, less grove care is being applied because of increasing costs of production. Since the Government of Mexico has been selling some of its fertilizer plants and banks, subsidies on fertilizer and credit are being reduced or eliminated. Capital investment would be needed to improve yields. Since average yields are relatively low, reform of the land tenure system could have a major impact on technology (see land tenure section).

Little citrus is irrigated in Veracruz. However, some producers are becoming more interested because of this season's drought. Also, the state Government is trying to promote the use of irrigation to improve yields. Although the cost is a limiting factor, some argue that increased yields would pay for the cost of the irrigation within a couple of years. Some producers argue against irrigation because it would mean most of the crop would be harvested at the same time, causing a negative impact on prices. The small size of groves (1 to 15 hectares) is a limiting factor on the use of irrigation. Ejidos account for more than 50 percent (some estimates are as high as 80 percent) of the total citrus area in Veracruz. If one producer wants to irrigate, he needs to go through the sometimes difficult process of getting permission from his neighbors to set up the equipment through their land.

Possible Reform of Land Tenure System

President Salinas's proposal to Congress in November to reform the current land tenure system could have a major impact on improving technology and economies of scale by encouraging outside investment. Legislative action on the proposal is expected in the near future. The current land tenure system does not allow outside investment in ejidos (communal properties); restricts what growers can produce (crops vs. livestock vs. forest land); limits size of properties; restricts ejidatarios (producers on communal lands) from renting or contracting out their ejido; and prohibits growers from owning, buying, or selling ejido land.

Producer Associations in Veracruz

Thus far, producer associations have not been very active in Mexico. The State Government of Veracruz is trying to encourage growers to organize by joining producer associations. Currently, four regional producer associations, overseen by a central producer association, are operating in Veracruz. These associations, which currently have approximately 13,400 producers as members, could have a positive impact on citrus production by providing technical and economic information to producers. For example, producer associations are becoming active in the National Campaign to Control Fruit Fly. Some associations buy insecticide and sell it to the producer at cost.

These associations are also interested in establishing credit unions which could facilitate credit for producer members. Previously, credit unions could not be established, because the Mexican Government owned the banks. Now that the Government is selling the banks to the private sector, credit unions can be set up. Currently, the Banco Rural (Government bank) provides loans to commercial banks which then give loans to producers. Producers complain that approval of loans by commercial banks takes too long. They argue that credit unions could take the place of commercial banks and receive loans directly from the Banco Rural, and then make loans to producers. Loans from credit unions could be provided on a more timely basis.

National Campaign to Control Fruit Fly

In 1991, the Mexican government established a national campaign to control all types of fruit fly. This 12-year program, which is a joint venture between the Government and producers, began in the north in Baja California Sur and Baja California. It will move to Sonora (there is currently a fly-free zone in that state which encouraged the idea for a national fly program) and then southeast through Nuevo Leon, Veracruz, etc. Difficulties are expected to be greater from Nuevo Leon south, since fly problems are more serious in these areas. Producers currently contribute 5,000 pesos (US\$1.65) per metric ton of oranges to the program. Producers also pay 500 pesos (US\$0.165) per ton, which will be used to build a citrus research center. Veracruz, the largest citrus producing state, does not have a research center, and there is interest in building one there.

Currently, if a producer wants to export fresh citrus to the United States, he must register his grove (about 10 months prior to harvest) with the Secretariat of Agriculture in Mexico. The Government then gives the producer fly traps and a program to control the fruit fly. If the producer has more than 4 or 5 flies per trap, the government rejects his request. When the oranges are ready for harvest, and it is demonstrated that the control program was used effectively, the Government approves the grove for export. Then, a USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) official samples harvested oranges from a truck from the Mexican Government-approved grove. If no fruit flies are found, the oranges then are treated with methyl bromide before they are exported to the United States. Producers have been complaining about the use of methyl bromide since they say it damages the fruit, especially grapefruit.

Footnotes:

- 1/ See Citrus Update on page 6 of January issue of Horticultural Products Review for additional comments.
- 2/ Producers who farm state-owned land. Ejidatarios typically use less technical management and cultural practices. Groves of ejidatarios are typically lower yielding than privately-owned groves.

(This report is based on field travel in the states of Veracruz and Nuevo Leon and meetings in Mexico City in November 1991 by Joseph Somers, Citrus Analyst in H&TP/FAS, Washington, D.C. 202-720-0897)

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THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

Introduction

The U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) was first authorized under the Trade Act of 1974 for a 10 year period and later extended through July 4, 1993, under the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984.

The purpose of the GSP is to promote the sustained economic growth of developing countries by granting them temporary duty-free entry to the U.S. market for specific commodities. Currently, almost 4,300 products from more than 130 countries benefit from preferential tariff treatment under the GSP.

In addition to the United States, 26 other industrialized countries offer GSP benefits to developing countries.

Agricultural Imports Under The GSP

Agricultural imports under GSP totaled \$ 1.1 billion in 1990, of which ten items, mostly sugar, cut flowers, and miscellaneous food preparations accounted for 74 percent of this total. Of the 4,284 tariff line items on the U.S. GSP list in 1990, 549 were agricultural commodities. Led by Mexico, the Philippines, Colombia, and Brazil, the top 10 beneficiary countries, accounted for 74 percent of total agricultural imports under the GSP.

Country Eligibility

In order to qualify for GSP benefits, a developing country must petition for consideration and meet certain eligibility criteria. Criteria used to determine country eligibility include the extent to which a country provides reasonable access to U.S. exports, provides effective protection of U.S. intellectual property rights, refrains from unreasonable export subsidies, and affords internationally recognized worker rights to its citizens.

A country's GSP eligibility may be revoked if it fails to remain in compliance with regulations. In addition, the Tariff and Trade Act of 1984 mandates that each year, under a process called graduation, GSP eligibility be phased out over a two year period for any country whose per capita GNP exceeds a predetermined threshold. The threshold is indexed to the U.S. GNP and was set at \$10,405 in 1990. A country may petition for reinstatement of its GSP eligibility.

Commodity Eligibility

The list of GSP eligible commodities is modified annually via a review process which provides for public comment. Factors considered in modifying the GSP list include the following: the effect on furthering the economic expansion of a beneficiary country's trade; the anticipated impact on U.S. producers of like products; and the beneficiary's trade competitiveness with respect to the given product.

Certain articles are statutorily excluded from GSP. Those products are the following: textile and apparel articles subject to textile agreements; watches; import sensitive electronic articles; import sensitive steel articles; footwear, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves, and leather wearing

apparel; and import sensitive semi-manufactured and manufactured glass products. In addition, any other article determined to be import sensitive cannot be granted GSP treatment.

Commodity eligibility can vary among beneficiary countries. A country may be ineligible for duty-free treatment of certain products for the following reasons: exceeding its competitive need limitations; graduation; failing to meet the value-added requirement; or not meeting other U.S. Customs requirements.

Competitive Need Restrictions

Competitive need limits provide a ceiling on GSP benefits for each product and country. Since 1985, each product and country has been subject to one of two competitive need limits, the original or "upper" limit and a new or "lower" limit. Each limit has a percent and value threshold. Products determined to be "sufficiently competitive" are subject to the more restrictive lower limit.

A country exceeds the upper limit if during any calendar year, imports from that country: 1) equal 50 percent or more of total U.S. imports of that product; or 2) exceed a fixed dollar amount as indexed to the U.S. GNP. In 1990, the indexed upper value threshold was \$92.7 million. The lower limit is exceeded if imports from a country: 1) equal 25 percent or more of total U.S. imports of a product; or 2) exceed approximately 40 percent of the upper value threshold. In 1990, the lower value threshold was \$36.2 million.

GSP eligibility for a product from a given country does not immediately cease once a country exceeds its competitive need limits for that product. Eligibility will continue for the remainder of the year, but must cease no later than July 1 of the next calendar year, unless a waiver of the competitive need limits is granted.

Other Restrictions

Value-added rules require that the cost of materials produced in a beneficiary country, plus the direct costs of processing must equal at least 35 percent of the value of the product at the time of import into the United States.

In addition, to be eligible for GSP treatment a product must either be shipped directly from a beneficiary country to the United States or, if it passes through another country, must not have entered the commerce of that country while enroute to the United States.

Competitive Need Waivers

During an annual or general review, interested parties may petition for a competitive need waiver for a product. In deciding whether to grant a waiver, among other criteria, the President is required to significantly weigh the extent to which a country is providing reasonable and equitable access to U.S. goods and services. Restrictions apply to the total value of imports from all beneficiary countries that can be granted a waiver in a given year.

Competitive need percentage thresholds (but not value thresholds) are automatically waived for certain GSP commodities not produced in the United States. Also, under a de minimis waiver, the President may grant an exemption for a product when total U.S. imports from all countries of that product are small. Finally, competitive need limits are automatically waived for least developed countries.

Reinstatement of Eligibility

GSP eligibility of a product and country may be restored, i.e., "redesignated". Redesignation of a product and country will be considered if U.S. imports of a product from the affected country fall below competitive need limitations in a subsequent year. Redesignation decisions for all countries are made on a case-by-case basis in accordance with GSP standards. As noted above, interested parties may also petition for a competitive need waiver to restore eligibility.

(Ed ¹Porter, 202-690-2702)

945 TREE NUT SEMIANNUAL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Summarized below are highlights from the revised production, supply, and distribution tables for almonds, walnuts, pistachios, and hazelnuts.

Almonds

The estimate for 1991/92 Spanish almond production is unchanged at 55,000 metric tons, shelled basis. The export forecast has been reduced to 26,000 tons. Spanish exporters reportedly are encountering difficulties in competing with California almonds in world markets, particularly in light of the relatively high value of the peseta versus the dollar. Almond imports are expected to rise to about 5,500 tons in 1991/92, due largely to the small crop and strong demand for U.S. almonds on the part of local processors.

In Italy, the almond crop currently is estimated at 12,000 tons, up from the September estimate of 11,000 tons, but still 37 percent below the 1990 crop of 19,000 tons. Although yields were reduced by unseasonably cold spring weather, crop quality and kernel size were not affected. Italian imports in 1991/92 are expected to remain high, due to increasing domestic consumption. Favorable almond prices, compared with prices of other confectionery ingredients, have resulted in increased use by the domestic processing industry. The U.S. share of total imports rose from 25 percent in 1989/90 to 40 percent in 1990/91.

U.S. almond exports are performing very well thus far this season, and are expected to be significantly higher than in 1990/91.

Walnuts

Walnut production in France during 1991 is now estimated at 13,000 tons, inshell basis. The current forecast is 13 percent above the November estimate of 11,500 tons, but is significantly below the 1990 crop of 24,600 tons. The 1991 downturn was due to a cold, wet spring. Domestic consumption for the current year has fallen off, and is expected to total only 16,000 tons, compared with 23,800 tons last year.

Pistachios

The Italian pistachio crop is now estimated at 3,500 tons, inshell basis, down from the previous estimate of 4,000 tons, because wind and hail damage in Sicily was more extensive than had been originally assessed.

In the United States, the 1991/92 pistachio crop set a new record for off-year production at 34,930 tons. The U.S. export estimate has been revised upwards as well.

Hazelnuts

While less than earlier predictions, Turkish hazelnut exports set a record at 309,500 tons, inshell basis, in 1990/91. The increase was due mainly to higher international prices, pre-Gulf War stock building by importing countries, and a reduction in the export tax.

Exports for the current marketing year are projected to decline to 230,000 tons. In an effort to stabilize the market in 1991/92, the state-controlled cooperative is expected to crush into oil all old crop carry-over stocks. As a result, 1991/92 ending stocks are forecast at 50 percent of 1990/91 levels and 25 percent of 1989/90 levels.

The hazelnut crop estimate for Italy remains unchanged at 140,000 tons. Italian exports are expected to have no problem reaching the November forecast of 80,000 tons, since export demand is high, particularly from Germany. The relatively poor quality of 1991/92 Turkish product is proving a boon to Italian exports. Large shipments of Italian hazelnuts reportedly have made their way to the former Soviet Union.

Spanish hazelnut production for 1991/92 is now estimated at 12,000 tons, 20 percent less than in the previous year. The sharp decline in production is attributed to poor pollination due to adverse weather conditions, and fewer male flowers than normal. Spain's imports have been revised upwards to compensate for low production.

(Katie) Nishiura, 202-720-0497

HAZELNUTS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION
(METRIC TONS, INSHELL BASIS)

Country/ Marketing Year ^{1/}	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
Italy								
1989/90	30,000	140,000	12,128	182,128	94,436	67,632	20,000	182,128
1990/91	29,000	80,000	24,148	133,148	51,024	69,152	7,000	133,148
1991/92	9,000	140,000	10,000	157,000	80,000	71,000	6,000	157,000
Spain								
1989/90	4,790	25,000	1,700	31,490	15,800	11,000	4,690	31,490
1990/91	4,690	15,000	6,815	26,505	5,080	13,000	6,425	26,505
1991/92	6,425	12,000	5,000	23,425	5,000	14,000	4,425	23,425
Turkey								
1989/90	90,000	500,000	0	590,000	209,000	181,000	200,000	590,000
1990/91	200,000	390,000	0	590,000	309,500	180,500	100,000	590,000
1991/92	100,000	350,000	0	450,000	230,000	170,000	50,000	450,000
United States 2/								
1989/90	1,914	11,800	8,976	22,690	3,792	17,547	1,351	22,690
1990/91	1,351	19,700	12,771	33,822	5,991	24,310	3,521	33,822
1991/92	3,521	22,950	5,500	32,021	6,121	24,170	1,730	32,021
Total								
1989/90	126,704	676,800	22,804	826,308	323,088	277,179	226,041	826,308
1990/91	226,041	504,700	46,761	777,502	371,595	288,961	116,946	777,502
1991/92	116,946	524,950	20,500	662,446	321,121	279,170	62,115	662,446

1/ Marketing years: July-June for the United States; September-August for Spain, Italy and Turkey.

2/ Source of U.S. imports and exports: Hazelnut Marketing Board. U.S. Census Bureau export figures do not match PS&D tables due to variations in actual dates of shipments.

ALMONDS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION
(METRIC TONS, SHELLED BASIS)

Country/ Marketing Year ^{1/}	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
Spain								
1989/90	38,445	80,000	2,700	121,145	32,000	35,000	54,145	121,145
1990/91	54,145	50,000	5,180	109,325	25,850	35,000	48,475	109,325
1991/92	48,475	55,000	5,500	108,975	26,000	38,000	44,975	108,975
Italy								
1989/90	6,000	18,000	9,569	33,569	3,603	23,966	6,000	33,569
1990/91	6,000	19,000	11,864	36,864	2,090	24,774	10,000	36,864
1991/92	10,000	12,000	12,000	34,000	1,500	28,000	4,500	34,000
Greece								
1989/90	2,783	17,160	1,600	21,543	4,500	14,200	2,843	21,543
1990/91	2,843	15,900	2,600	20,943	1,800	14,200	4,943	20,943
1991/92	4,943	11,000	2,800	18,743	2,000	14,200	2,543	18,743
Portugal								
1989/90	168	3,500	206	3,874	1,116	2,300	458	3,874
1990/91	458	2,500	1,050	4,008	900	2,450	658	4,008
1991/92	658	3,000	200	3,858	1,100	2,550	208	3,858
Turkey								
1989/90	1,000	15,000	0	17,000	503	13,497	3,000	17,000
1990/91	1,000	15,000	0	18,000	500	13,500	3,000	18,000
1991/92	1,000	16,000	0	19,000	600	15,400	3,000	19,000
Morocco 2/								
1989/90	600	11,110	54	11,764	1,226	9,638	900	11,764
1990/91	900	11,540	120	12,560	1,200	10,410	950	12,560
1991/92	950	12,200	100	13,250	1,200	10,950	1,100	13,250
United States 3/								
1989/90	121,111	222,260	113	343,584	155,302	96,336	91,946	343,584
1990/91	91,946	299,370	59	391,375	163,525	107,345	120,505	391,375
1991/92	120,505	213,190	60	333,755	179,171	107,927	46,657	333,755
Total								
1989/90	171,207	367,030	14,242	552,479	198,250	194,937	159,292	552,479
1990/91	159,292	412,910	20,873	593,075	195,865	208,679	188,531	593,075
1991/92	188,531	322,390	20,660	531,581	211,571	217,027	102,983	531,581

1/ Marketing years: July-June for the United States and Morocco; August-July for Portugal; September-August for Spain, Italy and Turkey; October-September for Greece.

2/ Moroccan exports include bitter almonds.

3/ U.S. export, stock and consumption data are from the California Almond Board. U.S. consumption data include loss and wastage. U.S. Census Bureau export figures do not match PS&D tables due to variations in actual dates of shipments.

WALNUTS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION
(METRIC TONS, INSHELL BASIS)

Country/ Marketing Year	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
China (Mainland)								
1989/90	0	160,050	0	160,050	39,533	120,517	0	160,050
1990/91	0	149,560	0	149,560	36,209	113,351	0	149,560
1991/92	0	152,500	0	152,500	34,500	118,000	0	152,500
France								
1989/90	0	25,800	7,400	33,200	11,900	16,300	5,000	33,200
1990/91	5,000	24,600	7,800	37,500	13,700	23,800	0	37,500
1991/92	0	13,000	11,000	24,000	8,000	16,000	0	24,000
India								
1989/90	980	17,000	0	17,980	8,500	9,000	480	17,980
1990/91	480	20,000	0	20,480	10,000	9,800	680	20,480
1991/92	680	17,000	0	17,680	9,000	8,500	180	17,680
Italy								
1989/90	1,500	18,000	9,508	29,008	5,327	22,681	1,000	29,008
1990/91	1,000	18,000	12,780	31,780	1,955	26,825	3,000	31,780
1991/92	3,000	12,000	15,000	30,000	1,500	27,500	1,000	30,000
Turkey								
1989/90	5,000	64,000	0	69,000	2,879	62,121	4,000	69,000
1990/91	4,000	65,000	0	69,000	1,500	63,500	4,000	69,000
1991/92	4,000	66,000	0	70,000	2,000	64,000	4,000	70,000
United States								
1989/90	51,183	207,800	161	259,144	82,276	117,116	59,752	259,144
1990/91	50,152	205,900	108	256,160	82,276	129,550	53,988	256,160
1991/92	53,988	226,800	90	280,878	88,500	131,142	61,236	280,878
Total								
1989/90	59,663	492,650	17,069	569,382	150,415	347,735	70,232	569,382
1990/91	70,232	487,300	20,788	578,320	143,286	366,826	61,668	578,320
1991/92	61,668	487,300	20,090	575,058	143,286	365,142	66,416	575,058

Marketing years: August-July for the United States; September-August for Italy and Turkey; October-September for China, France and India.

PISTACHIOS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION
IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(METRIC TONS, INSHELL BASIS)

Country/ Marketing Year	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
Greece								
1989/90	870	4,940	150	5,960	80	3,500	2,380	5,960
1990/91	2,380	2,640	500	5,520	100	3,500	1,920	5,520
1991/92	1,920	2,100	800	4,820	90	3,500	1,230	4,820
Italy								
1989/90	1,400	3,300	6,600	11,300	2,285	7,315	1,700	11,300
1990/91	1,700	3,300	8,288	10,288	1,783	8,105	400	10,288
1991/92	400	3,500	8,000	11,900	2,300	8,300	1,300	11,900
Syria								
1989/90	460	15,800	2,500	18,760	1,000	17,500	260	18,760
1990/91	260	20,000	1,500	21,760	1,500	19,000	1,260	21,760
1991/92	1,260	22,000	1,000	24,260	2,000	20,000	2,260	24,260
Turkey								
1989/90	10,000	35,000	0	45,000	4,389	24,611	16,000	45,000
1990/91	16,000	14,000	0	30,000	500	24,500	5,000	30,000
1991/92	5,000	40,000	0	45,000	5,000	28,000	12,000	45,000
United States								
1989/90	14,017	17,690	3,172	34,879	5,007	22,005	7,867	34,879
1990/91	7,867	34,430	1,422	43,719	11,975	30,944	20,800	63,719
1991/92	20,800	34,930	1,000	56,730	12,100	27,003	17,627	56,730
Total								
1989/90	26,747	76,730	12,422	115,899	12,761	74,931	28,207	115,899
1990/91	28,207	92,270	11,710	131,287	13,058	86,049	29,380	131,287
1991/92	29,380	102,530	10,800	142,710	21,490	86,803	34,417	142,710

Marketing years: September-August for Italy, Syria and the United States; October-September for Greece and Turkey.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
DEC 91

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH FRUIT											
FR. APPLES(JUL) MT											
CANADA		5,710	4,355	36,245	33,261	74,885	4,320	4,044	26,431	28,706	57,055
TAIWAN		7,566	11,409	36,188	37,051	60,839	5,026	6,957	21,816	22,292	37,230
EC 12		3,559	10,168	19,641	45,207	46,977	2,021	6,963	10,039	24,463	25,169
HONG KONG		4,074	5,403	19,314	22,067	41,240	2,233	2,991	10,216	12,611	22,603
UNITED KINGDOM		2,593	4,426	14,107	22,936	34,919	1,569	3,054	7,279	12,926	12,119
SAUDI ARABIA		2,917	4,921	20,191	21,805	31,292	1,651	3,042	12,575	14,827	13,255
OTHER		21,962	26,859	77,847	104,876	114,590	12,982	17,082	46,050	62,345	69,417
Subtotal:-----		50,588	63,115	209,426	263,967	359,824	31,233	41,479	127,127	165,244	224,729
FR. PEARS(JUL) MT											
CANADA		3,253	3,333	25,406	24,652	37,609	2,335	2,325	16,396	16,813	25,662
MEXICO		2,550	2,742	10,532	13,934	23,611	1,168	1,259	4,969	7,537	11,511
SWEDEN		1,279	2,179	9,417	7,767	9,822	911	1,259	3,584	2,798	3,746
EC 12		1,215	2,149	9,215	7,640	8,645	592	1,112	4,088	3,653	3,796
VENEZUELA		848	441	3,912	2,908	6,029	563	321	2,814	2,025	4,176
OTHER		2,377	3,428	13,075	13,862	15,180	1,511	2,402	8,043	8,592	9,375
Subtotal:-----		12,523	13,372	69,557	70,963	100,896	7,081	7,976	39,894	41,418	59,266
APRICOTS(MAY) MT											
CANADA		80	40	2,695	2,351	2,736	84	55	3,100	3,474	3,163
MEXICO		24	26	1,121	2,055	1,187	24	31	742	1,288	705
OTHER		0	4	633	279	722	0	5	758	412	931
Subtotal:-----		104	71	4,449	4,686	4,646	108	91	4,640	5,174	4,889
FR. CHERRIES(MAY) MT											
EC 12		212	0	7,079	2,561	7,419	238	0	12,228	9,621	12,541
JAPAN		0	19	7,335	6,535	7,350	0	13	37,294	33,714	37,321
CANADA		103	37	6,410	5,379	6,502	232	99	13,036	12,811	13,168
UNITED KINGDOM		0	0	3,641	1,952	3,641	0	0	7,332	7,170	7,332
GERMANY		113	0	2,586	1,605	1,605	143	0	5,065	5,065	5,065
OTHER		19	0	2,436	2,710	2,516	31	0	5,575	7,244	5,858
Subtotal:-----		333	56	23,259	17,185	23,787	501	113	68,133	63,390	68,888
PEACH-NECTRN(MAY) MT											
CANADA		360	233	44,530	46,640	45,968	508	335	43,562	45,039	45,524
MEXICO		325	231	6,756	12,994	8,348	253	150	3,284	6,325	4,286
OTHER		7	32	3,493	6,667	3,693	6	12	4,330	5,497	4,666
Subtotal:-----		693	496	54,778	66,300	58,009	767	497	51,176	56,860	54,476
PLUM-PRUNES(MAY) MT											
TAIWAN		0	0	31,773	26,550	31,806	0	0	30,089	21,632	30,119
CANADA		105	84	23,640	22,397	25,473	192	140	25,537	22,576	26,665
HONG KONG		0	34	6,026	8,432	6,261	0	42	5,887	6,464	5,999
EC 12		0	0	4,267	5,701	4,314	0	0	5,116	4,579	5,176
UNITED KINGDOM		0	0	3,926	4,497	3,926	0	0	4,749	4,008	4,749
OTHER		127	76	6,380	9,012	7,217	88	53	5,231	6,158	5,832
Subtotal:-----		233	194	73,085	72,092	75,070	279	234	71,860	61,409	73,791
FR. AVOCADOS(OCT) MT											
CANADA		290	343	789	1,037	2,855	313	335	930	974	3,832
JAPAN		0	0	0	5	1,082	0	0	0	15	2,070
EC 12		27	31	77	113	264	17	82	55	230	431
OTHER		5	0	14	32	64	13	0	27	40	121
Subtotal:-----		322	375	880	1,187	4,265	343	417	1,012	1,259	6,454
FR. KIWI/FRUIT(OCT) MT											
CANADA		458	320	1,493	1,281	5,167	753	592	2,192	2,299	7,822
TAIWAN		32	17	100	104	855	10	10	2,192	2,299	1,600
MEXICO		32	17	100	104	855	35	17	107	277	548
OTHER		53	78	329	155	1,062	90	111	555	231	1,839
Subtotal:-----		543	466	1,945	1,849	7,690	878	830	2,899	3,012	11,810
FRESH GRAPES(MAY) MT											
CANADA		6,120	6,691	123,404	113,561	129,075	8,452	7,375	118,879	114,802	126,915
HONG KONG		1,742	2,273	20,326	19,356	21,566	1,719	2,198	21,127	19,300	22,396
TAIWAN		7,542	1,006	14,701	9,987	14,730	7,982	1,094	18,023	11,460	18,066
OTHER		7,205	9,255	40,011	47,891	42,602	7,387	11,015	49,152	59,655	52,436
Subtotal:-----		15,746	19,225	198,442	190,795	207,974	18,541	21,682	207,181	205,217	219,814
FR. STRAWBERRIS(JAN) MT											
CANADA		751	664	33,209	36,185	33,209	1,438	1,536	46,658	52,792	46,658
JAPAN		17	23	3,520	3,808	3,520	22	158	15,027	17,645	15,027
OTHER		57	44	2,157	3,195	2,157	228	128	5,680	8,111	5,680
Subtotal:-----		825	730	38,887	43,189	38,887	1,688	1,821	67,365	78,549	67,365
FR. ORNG INC TMPL(NOV) MT											
CANADA		19,160	13,975	35,709	25,193	87,236	10,195	8,191	19,273	15,274	56,372
JAPAN		3,936	4,294	8,530	9,744	75,392	2,973	3,281	6,586	9,604	81,885
HONG KONG		7,542	3,828	10,579	4,746	48,377	3,970	2,858	3,367	3,426	28,746
OTHER		3,011	3,215	9,270	4,777	22,588	3,909	2,858	5,377	1,812	14,872
Subtotal:-----		34,340	25,311	60,089	44,060	233,263	19,047	15,926	34,043	30,917	181,094
FR. GRPFR(TSEP) MT											
JAPAN		11,548	13,209	41,239	52,734	241,796	7,499	7,056	26,095	29,873	158,445
EC 12		12,327	9,390	56,851	48,791	122,454	6,018	4,617	27,941	25,861	62,723
CANADA		6,623	6,062	27,010	25,670	77,913	3,198	3,097	12,557	13,533	37,563
FRANCE		3,730	4,244	24,016	22,735	53,477	1,733	2,125	11,653	12,065	27,348
NETHERLANDS		4,086	2,999	19,117	12,268	42,123	2,118	1,453	9,478	6,314	20,783
OTHER		1,301	1,411	4,303	4,210	22,711	658	728	2,483	2,180	12,458
Subtotal:-----		31,799	30,072	129,404	131,405	464,874	17,374	15,498	69,077	71,447	270,739
FR. TANGERINES(NOV) MT											
CANADA		1,102	1,265	2,635	3,330	7,066	940	1,281	2,358	3,626	6,847
EC 12		0	0	0	0	716	0	0	0	0	661
OTHER		27	1	33	17	206	13	3	24	25	189
Subtotal:-----		1,130	1,266	2,668	3,347	7,989	953	1,284	2,382	3,651	7,697

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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
CANNED FRUIT											
CND PEACH&NECT(JUN) MT											
JAPAN		742	681	3,539	4,127	7,420	826	732	3,630	4,335	7,878
TAIWAN		150	195	1,672	1,893	2,654	151	181	1,353	1,626	2,048
CANADA		79	138	1,819	1,275	1,857	91	143	942	1,500	2,217
EC 12		11	30	1,549	194	1,624	17	51	1,174	192	1,259
GREECE		0	0	1,436	0	1,436	0	0	1,096	0	1,259
HONG KONG		146	51	670	1,020	1,347	68	26	344	559	742
OTHER		222	517	2,234	3,045	3,745	162	71	1,796	2,657	3,168
Subtotal:-----		1,350	1,612	10,483	11,552	18,647	1,315	1,605	9,239	10,869	17,311
CND PEARS(JUN) MT											
JAPAN		150	58	604	349	916	149	70	674	405	1,023
CANADA		42	190	1,274	492	1,747	175	171	1,711	497	587
SWEDEN		18	0	25	352	352	15	0	202	142	276
EC 12		6	232	52	312	293	7	206	86	308	295
MEXICO		7	24	216	290	239	5	19	183	241	206
PANAMA		0	7	169	5	238	0	3	86	5	118
OTHER		168	75	533	441	958	149	78	460	393	788
Subtotal:-----		391	582	1,982	2,114	3,521	364	551	1,862	1,992	3,293
CND PNEAPL(JAN) MT											
CANADA		306	58	2,555	3,268	2,555	204	46	1,876	2,923	1,876
JAPAN		130	239	1,959	3,227	1,959	110	214	1,764	3,041	1,764
EC 12		119	13	1,691	1,199	1,691	96	11	1,356	879	1,356
GERMANY		54	0	810	522	810	47	0	730	439	730
NETHERLANDS		65	13	587	442	587	48	11	407	339	407
KOREA, REPUBLIC		42	3	587	18	587	18	3	587	18	587
OTHER		64	99	360	585	360	58	141	344	541	344
Subtotal:-----		661	439	7,024	8,409	7,024	488	439	5,699	7,515	5,699
FRT MIXTURES(JUN) MT											
CANADA		418	991	3,783	4,585	7,809	541	1,202	4,509	5,804	9,451
JAPAN		800	599	2,860	3,080	4,786	544	733	3,116	3,575	5,311
HONG KONG		134	112	2,986	2,989	2,782	87	70	1,969	1,969	1,969
PHILIPPINES		313	392	2,205	2,636	2,636	380	546	2,423	2,285	1,985
SINGAPORE		213	32	1,205	1,694	2,105	166	6	1,000	1,856	1,856
SAUDI ARABIA		0	106	840	1,977	1,977	0	102	3,574	4,284	5,795
OTHER		509	825	3,582	3,864	5,979	501	904	3,574	4,284	5,795
Subtotal:-----		2,146	3,057	15,711	18,091	28,074	2,219	3,564	16,274	20,253	28,203
DRIED FRUIT											
DRD RAISINS(AUG) MT											
EC 12		5,681	4,770	28,539	25,918	64,574	6,591	6,945	35,019	35,035	81,917
UNITED KINGDOM		1,946	1,963	11,928	10,888	10,888	39,235	3,353	14,397	12,251	38,392
JAPAN		1,974	963	7,533	9,709	23,740	2,863	1,360	13,170	12,130	31,409
GERMANY		1,602	1,218	7,783	6,967	16,208	1,562	1,488	9,020	7,898	19,158
CANADA		796	595	5,677	5,488	10,897	1,513	1,112	11,760	12,396	22,712
SWEDEN		1,960	2,105	4,376	8,935	8,935	0	245	19,529	20,162	35,295
OTHER		1,940	2,100	14,031	15,768	25,459	2,524	2,903	20,474	20,474	35,295
Subtotal:-----		10,759	8,662	62,156	61,079	133,605	13,973	12,635	85,723	85,197	182,438
DRD PRUNES(AUG) MT											
EC 12		7,935	5,464	24,523	25,566	56,655	8,940	7,127	32,875	32,176	70,141
GERMANY		2,610	1,739	7,601	8,865	18,793	2,886	1,913	9,471	10,030	21,971
JAPAN		808	1,453	5,583	6,094	14,203	1,104	1,709	6,987	8,452	17,850
ITALY		2,355	1,840	6,595	6,442	13,094	3,108	2,665	10,245	9,949	19,514
NETHERLANDS		1,075	797	2,823	2,434	6,697	969	374	2,017	1,881	7,410
UNITED KINGDOM		1,720	1,849	12,811	13,519	27,067	1,011	2,777	18,387	17,888	37,582
OTHER		10,463	8,766	42,917	45,179	97,925	12,378	11,613	58,249	58,517	125,573
Subtotal:-----		10,463	8,766	42,917	45,179	97,925	12,378	11,613	58,249	58,517	125,573
FRUIT JUICES(SSE)											
ORNG JU CNC(DEC) KL											
CANADA		16,031	18,875	16,031	18,875	160,940	7,048	8,515	7,048	8,515	71,820
EC 12		5,870	4,534	5,870	4,534	50,130	2,058	1,593	2,058	1,593	18,288
JAPAN		4,474	760	4,474	760	33,061	2,223	324	2,223	324	14,293
KOREA, REPUBLIC		504	3,032	504	3,032	20,727	1,449	1,365	1,449	1,365	11,449
FRANCE		452	2,465	452	2,465	20,727	1,449	785	1,449	785	6,422
OTHER		2,997	4,221	2,997	4,221	52,476	1,315	1,742	1,315	1,742	21,014
Subtotal:-----		29,875	31,422	29,875	31,422	319,826	12,893	13,539	12,893	13,539	136,864
ORNG JU NTCNC(DEC) KL											
EC 12		1,804	1,765	1,804	1,765	17,600	1,791	1,175	1,791	1,175	13,189
FRANCE		1,708	1,665	1,708	1,665	14,800	1,748	1,097	1,748	1,097	11,612
JAPAN		644	193	644	193	10,092	671	1,185	671	1,185	7,745
CANADA		332	1,113	332	1,113	5,638	494	1,130	494	1,130	7,604
OTHER		332	826	332	826	11,966	723	595	723	595	9,154
Subtotal:-----		3,712	3,897	3,712	3,897	45,297	3,680	3,285	3,680	3,285	38,696
GRPFRT JU CNC(DEC) KL											
JAPAN		508	996	508	996	15,028	334	697	334	697	10,506
CANADA		729	875	729	875	10,491	549	630	549	630	7,554
EC 12		1,971	729	1,971	729	9,712	413	754	413	754	4,613
NETHERLANDS		181	1,119	181	1,119	3,590	77	383	77	383	1,671
GERMANY		159	250	159	250	2,719	113	132	113	132	1,157
OTHER		504	386	504	386	7,717	206	181	206	181	1,157
Subtotal:-----		2,504	4,229	2,504	4,229	38,948	1,502	2,263	1,502	2,263	24,400
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR ASPARAGUS(OCT) MT											
CANADA		124	104	504	365	8,344	318	286	1,163	1,018	16,437
JAPAN		17	0	17	0	4,580	84	0	84	0	18,720
EC 12		8	22	10	78	2,098	27	63	31	187	5,979
SWITZERLAND		0	0	0	6	1,558	0	17	0	17	4,941
GERMANY		6	0	6	0	920	19	0	19	0	2,390
OTHER		0	0	23	5	388	0	0	56	11	1,571
Subtotal:-----		149	132	554	454	16,969	429	365	1,334	1,232	47,367

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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY						VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)					
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR		
FR ONIONS(OCT)													
MT													
CANADA		6,762	7,596	18,305	22,192	87,328	2,644	2,828	7,118	7,607	36,537		
JAPAN		2,030	3,991	19,311	15,417	25,819	426	928	3,596	3,206	5,351		
MEXICO		7,168	6,443	18,206	8,192	25,322	1,854	192	4,760	2,539	6,811		
OTHER		4,151	1,437	9,143	8,447	15,256	1,434	718	2,960	2,570	5,531		
Subtotal:-----		20,111	13,666	64,965	54,241	153,726	6,357	4,666	18,434	15,922	54,229		
CANNED VEGETABLES													
CND SWT CORN(AUG)													
MT													
EC 12		4,404	2,609	20,776	11,963	53,329	3,392	2,044	15,826	9,027	40,824		
JAPAN		2,527	4,345	11,770	15,341	30,735	2,243	3,288	10,223	11,988	26,602		
GERMANY		1,634	442	8,606	3,613	18,929	1,305	378	6,794	2,787	14,607		
UNITED KINGDOM		1,312	672	4,977	3,382	16,576	959	507	3,611	2,330	11,838		
TAIWAN		1,780	1,566	7,918	6,344	13,147	1,743	1,611	7,507	6,165	12,669		
HONG KONG		567	1,493	2,109	11,111	9,154	1,232	840	1,001	3,413	4,200		
OTHER		1,905	2,106	8,695	12,130	23,338	1,632	1,647	7,262	10,155	19,103		
Subtotal:-----		11,182	12,119	51,268	52,890	129,702	9,242	9,429	41,120	40,748	103,398		
CND TOM PAS(JUL)													
MT													
CANADA		1,867	2,130	13,254	14,654	26,767	1,797	2,096	13,332	14,660	28,477		
JAPAN		785	2,020	6,171	3,692	9,934	774	1,725	6,114	3,094	9,855		
KOREA, REPUBLIC		1,260	213	2,622	2,641	4,691	1,223	190	2,607	606	4,572		
EC 12		745	57	1,059	133	3,132	692	42	941	98	2,922		
OTHER		170	241	1,971	2,207	3,342	179	233	2,000	2,123	3,340		
Subtotal:-----		4,127	4,461	25,077	21,327	47,865	4,664	4,286	24,994	20,510	49,167		
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)													
MT													
CANADA		460	1,907	4,228	16,998	12,442	383	2,019	3,519	17,100	11,472		
EC 12		148	162	3,758	820	4,714	200	243	1,348	885	4,217		
JAPAN		224	306	1,455	2,829	2,604	442	270	1,806	2,022	3,901		
UNITED KINGDOM		16	61	2,862	176	2,958	19	67	2,317	199	2,464		
MEXICO		316	118	1,090	1,136	1,958	189	91	719	778	1,231		
KOREA, REPUBLIC		26	16	1,032	79	1,779	22	15	1,029	77	1,543		
OTHER		254	631	1,742	3,484	4,405	309	471	1,877	3,074	4,451		
Subtotal:-----		1,427	3,140	13,305	25,045	28,900	1,544	3,110	12,298	23,937	26,115		
FRZN VEGETABLES													
FZN SWT CORN(JUL)													
MT													
EC 12		2,935	3,354	17,332	16,874	33,504	2,545	2,917	15,346	14,800	29,719		
JAPAN		616	698	3,160	4,268	6,726	343	291	2,018	1,606	4,069		
UNITED KINGDOM		256	575	2,018	3,009	3,963	122	199	1,323	911	2,455		
AUSTRALIA		290	409	2,096	1,931	3,924	228	318	1,622	1,746	3,229		
TAIWAN		377	200	1,396	1,348	8,879	361	208	4,412	1,077	2,815		
OTHER		575	1,337	4,307	5,855	9,002	418	972	3,053	4,150	6,537		
Subtotal:-----		4,794	5,991	21,291	30,063	56,036	3,894	4,707	23,450	23,310	46,369		
FZN F PRY(JUL)													
MT													
JAPAN		9,037	11,021	53,282	60,895	108,768	6,436	7,748	37,831	43,659	77,631		
CANADA		447	472	9,122	2,786	12,162	396	409	6,617	2,686	9,533		
HONG KONG		444	795	4,159	4,893	8,488	315	509	2,754	3,183	5,900		
OTHER		2,663	4,126	15,798	21,062	34,677	2,021	3,044	11,432	15,280	26,273		
Subtotal:-----		12,592	16,413	82,360	89,637	164,094	9,161	11,710	58,633	64,011	119,338		
TREE NUTS													
ALMONDS UNSH(JUL)													
MT													
INDIA		988	423	2,532	2,155	5,237	1,326	506	4,253	2,658	7,517		
JAPAN		230	235	1,879	1,775	2,820	768	698	2,977	1,294	9,520		
EC 12		113	58	853	878	1,553	140	153	1,822	1,702	2,937		
CANADA		212	60	1,228	1,319	1,319	503	82	2,654	746	2,937		
GERMANY		64	20	489	240	738	77	71	688	691	1,151		
OTHER		44	133	772	1,714	1,204	99	283	1,606	4,226	2,652		
Subtotal:-----		1,588	909	6,663	6,908	12,133	2,837	1,723	13,312	14,626	25,044		
ALMND SH/PREP(JUL)													
MT													
EC 12		11,080	12,357	60,644	65,578	105,414	31,130	39,838	168,262	203,717	295,553		
GERMANY		5,464	5,394	28,600	28,911	50,406	15,058	16,478	77,998	86,810	138,555		
JAPAN		2,211	2,414	9,220	9,671	19,259	6,189	8,684	30,983	32,942	60,412		
UNITED KINGDOM		1,345	1,272	7,673	7,137	12,915	2,965	4,058	22,825	18,565	38,266		
FRANCE		1,067	1,424	7,378	7,145	12,555	2,965	4,819	20,158	22,693	34,647		
NETHERLANDS		798	1,421	4,817	7,971	10,508	2,301	5,303	13,927	26,692	31,307		
OTHER		5,462	4,140	28,254	32,340	48,135	15,549	13,507	80,877	104,292	137,777		
Subtotal:-----		18,752	18,910	98,117	107,588	172,807	52,867	62,028	280,123	340,951	494,038		
WALNUTS SH(AUG)													
MT													
EC 12		506	856	2,958	4,780	4,060	1,762	2,190	9,208	12,084	13,002		
JAPAN		205	365	1,053	1,262	2,318	847	1,384	4,135	4,650	9,030		
CANADA		133	243	794	1,610	1,775	345	868	2,896	3,198	6,026		
GERMANY		238	141	1,019	1,323	1,323	680	479	2,272	3,026	3,661		
ISRAEL		114	217	640	639	1,173	421	751	2,397	2,365	4,354		
AUSTRALIA		65	82	475	748	1,126	275	304	1,703	2,796	3,955		
OTHER		227	426	1,288	2,091	2,340	674	836	3,914	4,802	6,726		
Subtotal:-----		1,249	2,190	7,208	11,131	12,790	4,324	6,334	23,954	31,896	43,094		
WALNUTS UNSH(AUG)													
MT													
EC 12		575	745	43,648	42,680	44,162	1,072	1,321	76,919	72,128	77,771		
SPAIN		114	60	13,820	12,212	14,065	229	153	24,955	20,333	25,259		
GERMANY		30	0	13,528	10,730	13,560	52	0	2,738	16,453	23,776		
ITALY		205	519	8,484	9,731	8,577	368	860	15,042	17,173	15,203		
NETHERLANDS		114	15	3,594	5,331	3,684	191	27	6,641	9,984	6,798		
OTHER		809	885	5,062	5,062	6,086	1,684	1,738	10,051	10,194	12,259		
Subtotal:-----		1,383	1,631	48,710	47,742	50,247	2,757	3,059	86,970	82,322	90,030		
HOPS&PRODUCTS													
HOP PELTS(SEP)													
MT													
BRAZIL		0	77	34	410	2,205	0	273	5,142	1,585	7,963		
EC 12		270	25	1,102	239	1,242	1,417	152	5,557	1,216	7,634		
CANADA		105	123	310	310	1,089	759	759	3,368	2,037	7,072		
GERMANY		229	12	812	96	884	1,143	53	3,939	343	4,344		
OTHER		157	216	202	634	1,093	859	1,187	1,093	3,249	7,934		
Subtotal:-----		532	440	1,571	1,593	5,629	2,901	2,372	8,160	8,087	29,602		

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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY						VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)					
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR		
HOP EXTRACT(SEP)	MT												
EC 12		125	78	306	458	1,062	1,544	1,542	3,720	5,215	12,884		
GERMANY		65	30	200	300	416	713	763	2,320	2,865	4,848		
MEXICO		38	102	303	563	351	394	1,617	6,691	8,999	7,666		
BRAZIL		5	61	109	146	260	59	297	1,280	922	3,505		
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG		29	7	39	38	224	312	101	473	540	2,887		
NETHERLANDS		0	15	34	39	168	0	205	360	581	1,989		
OTHER		119	71	277	344	687	1,748	730	3,556	4,356	10,516		
Subtotal:-----		288	312	997	1,512	2,361	3,745	4,186	15,246	19,492	34,571		
HOPS, NSPF(SEP)	MT												
EC 12		39	54	185	654	452	450	268	1,110	3,133	2,830		
BRAZIL		0	0	40	15	418	0	0	131	54	1,682		
GERMANY		10	21	136	368	369	119	149	631	1,972	2,022		
CANADA		1	12	27	23	86	9	70	152	134	553		
JAPAN		16	22	17	43	73	22	57	42	101	262		
OTHER		26	28	49	167	205	318	220	529	1,670	1,972		
Subtotal:-----		81	116	316	902	1,234	799	615	1,964	5,091	7,298		
WINE													
GRAPE WINE(JAN)	KL												
EC 12		1,490	1,640	26,140	31,335	26,140	2,428	2,401	38,362	48,370	38,362		
CANADA		1,480	1,525	23,852	28,859	23,852	1,946	1,910	26,038	33,837	26,038		
JAPAN		852	1,990	16,961	18,392	16,961	1,220	2,535	25,518	24,147	25,518		
UNITED KINGDOM		458	664	14,233	17,424	14,233	734	1,143	21,475	27,773	21,475		
SWEDEN		244	327	4,767	4,683	4,767	212	263	5,117	4,094	5,117		
OTHER		1,548	2,026	17,749	20,042	17,749	2,452	2,876	24,502	27,868	24,502		
Subtotal:-----		5,714	7,508	89,469	103,311	89,469	8,258	9,985	119,537	138,315	119,537		

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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY						VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)					
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR		
FR FRT & MLNS													
FR APPLES(JUL)	MT												
CANADA		5,951	6,759	27,987	42,270	58,382	1,793	2,500	8,477	12,259	19,436		
NEW ZEALAND		0	0	5,087	1,703	21,704	0	0	2,275	1,503	15,280		
CHILE		0	0	106	34	24,719	0	0	35	10	8,080		
OTHER		56	7	2,080	410	5,807	72	4	883	198	2,637		
Subtotal:-----		6,007	6,767	35,259	44,417	110,612	1,866	2,504	11,670	13,971	45,433		
FR PEARS(JUL)													
CHILE	MT	0	0	0	0	26,907	0	0	0	0	9,098		
ARGENTINA		0	0	31	63	11,139	0	0	16	40	6,926		
OTHER		167	89	2,331	2,279	45,796	374	192	4,889	5,466	11,649		
Subtotal:-----		167	89	2,364	2,343	45,796	374	192	4,905	5,506	27,672		
APRICOT (MAY)													
CHILE	MT	678	984	679	984	822	481	647	484	647	591		
NEW ZEALAND		0	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	173		
OTHER		0	0	40	2	40	0	0	39	3	39		
Subtotal:-----		678	984	719	986	968	481	647	523	649	803		
PEACH-NEC(MAY)													
CHILE	MT	6,408	7,148	6,654	7,418	49,136	4,361	4,685	4,532	4,884	32,330		
OTHER		6	0	3,135	281	3,373	4	0	2,178	197	2,686		
Subtotal:-----		6,414	7,148	9,789	7,699	52,509	4,365	4,685	6,710	5,081	35,016		
PLUM-PRUNE(MAY)													
CHILE	MT	1,772	1,373	2,126	1,464	24,391	1,259	865	1,498	935	15,570		
OTHER		0	4	8	45	50	2	7	20	54	60		
Subtotal:-----		1,773	1,377	2,134	1,510	24,441	1,261	872	1,519	989	15,630		
FRESH GRAPES (MAY)													
CHILE	MT	15,697	11,139	25,970	12,893	300,261	13,910	9,655	20,640	10,894	208,571		
OTHER		0	28	29,100	44,206	30,186	0	57	20,068	54,379	20,771		
Subtotal:-----		15,697	11,167	55,071	57,099	330,447	13,910	9,712	40,709	65,272	229,342		
FR RASPBERRY(JAN)													
CANADA	MT	0	0	5,070	4,804	5,070	0	0	5,169	6,022	5,169		
CHILE		225	126	1,348	847	1,348	444	330	3,262	1,708	3,262		
OTHER		0	0	1	42	1	0	3	11	91	11		
Subtotal:-----		225	127	6,419	5,694	6,419	444	333	8,442	7,821	8,442		
FR STRAWBERRIS(JAN)													
MEXICO	MT	603	977	12,601	13,041	12,601	684	947	13,074	15,844	13,074		
OTHER		470	283	1,997	1,224	1,997	892	662	3,777	2,611	3,777		
Subtotal:-----		1,073	1,259	14,598	14,266	14,598	1,576	1,609	16,850	18,455	16,850		
FR BANANA(JAN)													
ECUADOR	MT	87,694	84,526	1,142,155	1,114,970	1,142,155	23,360	23,817	297,828	297,039	297,828		
COSTA RICA		51,252	69,572	571,550	686,311	571,550	16,872	19,309	177,403	220,165	177,403		
HONDURAS		33,611	34,022	485,596	416,317	485,596	8,804	8,226	141,498	113,328	141,498		
OTHER		77,276	93,344	894,868	1,011,445	894,868	21,752	26,480	258,703	305,033	258,703		
Subtotal:-----		249,834	281,464	3,094,157	3,229,043	3,094,157	70,789	77,831	875,432	935,565	875,432		
FR MANGO(JAN)													
MEXICO	MT	0	0	50,922	76,402	50,922	0	0	52,354	54,419	52,354		
OTHER		342	841	8,085	14,720	8,085	533	917	5,803	9,417	5,803		
Subtotal:-----		342	841	59,007	92,122	59,007	533	917	58,157	63,836	58,157		
FR PINAPPLE(JAN)													
COSTA RICA	MT	4,459	4,704	54,331	50,422	54,331	2,179	2,170	29,265	23,912	29,265		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		1,288	3,523	38,270	38,270	38,270	471	560	7,821	7,409	7,821		
OTHER		1,884	2,288	39,272	31,293	19,672	475	631	6,461	8,336	6,461		
Subtotal:-----		8,340	10,506	112,584	114,039	112,584	3,125	3,361	43,547	39,657	43,547		

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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY						VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)					
		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR		
FR CANTLEPE(MAY)	MT	8,738	8,319	62,148	73,068	152,721	3,301	2,533	22,760	25,635	52,187		
MEXICO		80	32	2,897	3,183	25,794	19	8	1,043	1,393	13,076		
COSTA RICA		8,724	12,586	14,918	21,473	77,005	1,979	2,941	3,217	4,983	15,742		
OTHER													
Subtotal:-----		17,541	20,937	79,963	97,724	255,521	5,299	5,482	27,021	32,011	81,004		
FR MELON,OT(MAY)	MT	7,574	9,528	24,322	42,851	55,659	2,752	2,736	8,731	15,611	17,276		
EC 12		0	75	962	1,294	16,092	0	30	253	810	8,319		
COSTA RICA		3,625	6,826	5,759	11,056	35,352	1,192	2,001	1,769	3,415	11,970		
OTHER		11,199	16,429	31,043	55,200	107,104	3,944	4,767	10,753	19,836	37,564		
Subtotal:-----													
FR ORANGES(NOV)	MT	244	135	244	830	25,465	44	75	44	418	16,456		
MEXICO		18	751	18	925	12,179	14	504	14	626	10,273		
EC 12		18	751	18	925	12,179	14	504	14	626	10,273		
SPAIN		0	4,504	0	4,504	10,755	0	3,033	0	3,033	7,587		
MOROCCO		88	8	175	26	13,873	21	4	49	9	6,805		
OTHER		350	5,397	437	6,286	62,273	79	3,617	107	4,085	41,120		
Subtotal:-----													
CANNED FRUIT													
CND MANDRN(JAN)	MT	1,768	3,197	29,038	30,092	29,038	1,882	3,957	26,503	34,241	26,503		
EC 12		1,768	3,197	28,984	30,061	28,984	1,882	3,957	26,465	34,188	26,465		
SPAIN		97	28	6,516	774	6,516	123	57	8,719	1,257	8,719		
KOREA, REPUBLIC		567	768	6,950	12,957	6,950	529	845	6,904	12,357	6,904		
OTHER		2,433	3,993	42,503	43,822	42,503	2,534	4,859	42,126	47,815	42,126		
Subtotal:-----													
CND BLK OLV(NOV)	MT	939	1,285	2,063	2,403	11,871	1,673	2,546	3,649	4,784	22,602		
EC 12		881	1,185	1,913	2,239	10,824	1,556	2,299	3,348	4,378	20,079		
SPAIN		67	195	119	430	2,185	116	342	209	694	3,632		
OTHER		1,007	1,479	2,182	2,833	14,056	1,790	2,888	3,858	5,478	26,234		
Subtotal:-----													
CND GRN OLV(NOV)	MT	4,407	2,806	9,237	5,582	40,818	9,855	6,096	21,364	12,326	99,328		
EC 12		4,286	2,753	9,002	5,495	40,087	9,660	5,981	21,001	12,136	97,294		
SPAIN		58	87	81	243	899	110	197	163	484	1,556		
OTHER		4,465	2,893	9,318	5,824	41,717	9,965	6,293	21,527	12,810	100,884		
Subtotal:-----													
CND PEACH(JUN)	MT	396	2,815	5,738	10,118	9,242	229	1,806	3,415	6,351	5,289		
EC 12		394	2,791	5,653	9,995	9,074	223	1,788	3,290	6,217	5,112		
GREECE		73	0	1,733	83	1,249	8	7	2,211	165	3,097		
CHILE		3	2	1,241	10,461	15,018	280	1,812	5,958	6,582	8,768		
OTHER		472	2,816	10,241	10,461	15,018	280	1,812	5,958	6,582	8,768		
Subtotal:-----													
CND PINEAPL(JAN)	MT	9,046	10,890	128,019	121,625	128,019	5,048	7,822	70,374	80,069	70,374		
THAILAND		7,074	15,543	92,290	117,297	92,290	4,433	10,300	58,439	75,580	58,439		
PHILIPPINES		6,128	7,249	53,672	48,130	53,672	4,443	2,614	37,948	37,948	37,948		
OTHER		22,248	33,682	273,981	287,053	273,981	13,923	20,736	166,761	188,569	166,761		
Subtotal:-----													
DRIED FRUIT													
DRD APRCT(JUL)	MT	498	1,108	3,614	5,655	6,091	1,339	2,239	8,412	11,268	14,889		
TURKEY		37	36	208	200	294	170	80	785	1,260	942		
OTHER		535	1,144	3,821	5,746	6,385	1,509	2,318	9,197	11,527	15,831		
Subtotal:-----													
DATES(SEP)	MT	313	474	670	678	3,006	307	495	652	722	3,036		
PAKISTAN		40	136	166	163	730	79	142	197	595	811		
CHINA (MAINLAND)		55	29	292	343	1,122	59	48	420	742	1,473		
OTHER		408	633	1,128	1,633	4,857	445	685	1,270	2,059	5,320		
Subtotal:-----													
DRD FIG(SEP)	MT	23	27	787	1,081	813	74	95	2,228	3,333	2,274		
EC 12		20	24	744	1,036	760	56	89	2,078	3,192	2,094		
GREECE		18	55	186	581	213	48	125	433	1,329	475		
TURKEY		0	4	19	13	20	0	12	21	31	23		
OTHER		41	87	992	1,675	1,045	122	232	2,682	4,692	2,772		
Subtotal:-----													
DRD RAISIN(AUG)	MT	228	355	2,780	2,895	6,741	228	399	2,725	3,130	6,471		
CHILE		271	341	2,717	2,569	3,748	230	246	1,729	1,815	2,724		
MEXICO		38	22	176	198	244	43	30	158	175	249		
OTHER		537	718	5,673	5,662	10,732	501	675	4,563	5,120	9,445		
Subtotal:-----													
FRUIT JUICE(SSE)													
APPLE JUIC(JUL)	KL	14,062	4,078	211,071	115,869	364,643	2,368	2,500	34,893	41,762	77,847		
ARGENTINA		21,207	42,771	91,539	96,340	224,656	5,716	17,833	21,160	40,104	59,176		
EC 12		15,063	28,704	71,628	67,685	173,778	3,533	12,532	14,992	28,635	43,989		
GERMANY		69,187	70,201	216,692	231,899	497,119	14,442	23,697	42,642	79,150	115,140		
OTHER		104,457	117,050	519,302	444,107	1,086,418	22,526	44,030	98,698	161,015	252,162		
Subtotal:-----													
FCOJ(DEC)	KL	104,243	94,432	104,243	94,432	1,031,023	25,176	29,969	25,176	29,969	235,573		
BRAZIL		2,686	11,703	2,686	11,703	192,961	852	3,526	852	3,526	28,511		
OTHER		106,928	106,135	106,928	106,135	1,222,984	26,028	33,495	26,028	33,495	282,085		
Subtotal:-----													
GRAPE JU(JAN)	KL	8,037	4,058	85,063	54,022	85,063	1,597	1,156	16,243	11,917	16,243		
ARGENTINA		533	266	15,000	5,781	15,000	264	103	3,643	2,821	4,170		
BRAZIL		735	1,192	12,472	18,125	1,472	410	549	4,170	2,362	4,170		
OTHER		9,305	5,516	112,535	74,929	112,535	2,271	1,786	26,056	20,501	26,056		
Subtotal:-----													
PNEAPL JUCN(JAN)	KL	12,043	16,491	134,791	119,381	134,791	3,150	4,437	25,723	31,067	25,723		
THAILAND		9,297	12,342	90,633	126,971	90,633	1,905	2,704	17,525	25,444	17,525		
PHILIPPINES		4,885	4,242	56,335	50,344	56,335	1,108	1,259	12,413	14,331	12,413		
OTHER		25,624	33,070	281,758	296,697	281,758	6,163	8,401	55,660	70,842	55,660		
Subtotal:-----													
PNEAPL JUNC(JAN)	KL	2,663	0	25,895	13,482	25,895	1,209	0	10,048	7,838	10,048		
JAPAN		3,112	3,674	28,573	34,985	28,573	903	1,366	8,362	10,691	8,362		
PHILIPPINES		219	1,855	2,093	6,612	2,093	94	360	954	2,611	954		
OTHER		6,194	5,529	56,561	55,078	56,561	2,205	1,726	19,364	21,141	19,364		
Subtotal:-----													

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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY				VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)					
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FROZEN FRUIT											
FZN STRBRY(DEC)	MT										
MEXICO		520	1,445	520	1,445	20,129	607	1,266	607	1,266	20,731
OTHER		195	97	195	97	1,389	252	310	252	310	6,110
Subtotal:-----		716	1,542	716	1,542	21,518	859	1,576	859	1,576	26,841
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR BEANS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		2,958	2,435	3,548	2,952	11,130	2,509	1,866	2,927	2,245	10,360
OTHER		2,974	2,473	3,608	3,036	11,863	2,526	1,893	2,997	2,321	10,969
Subtotal:-----											
FR CARROT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		5,476	7,399	18,747	24,033	42,522	1,586	2,080	4,624	6,331	12,283
MEXICO		637	1,995	1,266	3,540	11,843	139	314	203	596	3,213
OTHER		17	0	36	0	1,174	13	0	27	0	1,100
Subtotal:-----		6,130	9,394	19,989	27,573	54,540	1,738	2,394	4,854	6,926	15,596
FR CABBAGE(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		1,905	2,055	5,819	6,367	14,891	498	584	1,292	1,821	3,764
MEXICO		415	1,756	728	3,749	2,173	146	251	295	558	3,630
OTHER											
Subtotal:-----		2,320	3,811	6,546	10,116	17,064	645	835	1,587	2,379	4,393
FR CELERY(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		148	36	197	43	15,457	52	8	59	11	4,808
OTHER		99	73	975	1,148	3,877	16	13	228	265	863
Subtotal:-----		247	109	1,172	1,191	19,334	69	21	287	276	5,671
FR CUCMBR(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		28,298	26,374	48,044	45,524	162,482	10,665	11,154	17,426	17,482	72,669
OTHER		415	2,276	908	3,475	11,157	150	510	534	1,153	5,151
Subtotal:-----		28,861	28,650	48,953	48,999	173,639	10,815	11,664	17,960	18,635	77,819
FR CAULFLWR(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		1,523	873	2,014	1,001	7,533	336	212	432	243	1,648
CANADA		0	0	507	452	1,482	0	0	211	151	527
OTHER		0	0	0	21	50	0	0	0	24	15
Subtotal:-----		1,523	873	2,521	1,474	9,065	336	212	643	417	2,190
FR GARLIC(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		2	0	9	7	10,292	6	0	27	22	12,738
ARGENTINA		0	40	40	40	3,536	0	58	0	58	4,838
OTHER		169	111	1,154	1,179	8,870	71	90	759	238	5,831
Subtotal:-----		171	111	1,163	227	19,698	77	148	786	318	23,407
FR ONION(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		7,752	11,919	17,559	25,867	178,136	7,895	8,136	22,014	19,875	91,813
OTHER		9,280	13,868	21,383	33,076	209,295	8,437	9,345	23,654	23,170	102,911
Subtotal:-----											
FR PEPPERS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		13,177	13,432	20,913	23,166	120,168	11,735	12,721	17,731	22,876	105,952
EC 12		91	68	1,447	1,558	8,994	533	312	5,649	4,364	25,935
NETHERLANDS		91	68	1,447	1,558	8,994	533	312	5,649	4,364	25,935
OTHER		60	68	413	535	2,981	59	68	706	816	5,424
Subtotal:-----		13,329	13,568	22,772	25,259	132,143	12,328	13,103	24,085	28,056	137,311
FR SEED POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		3,078	1,737	5,498	3,794	82,852	473	306	880	638	15,551
OTHER		0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Subtotal:-----		3,078	1,737	5,498	3,794	82,854	473	306	880	638	15,554
FR TBL POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		23,757	8,905	67,262	26,541	239,059	3,804	1,734	10,719	4,707	39,428
OTHER		5	0	25	3	62	23	0	33	3	45
Subtotal:-----		23,763	8,905	67,287	26,544	239,121	3,827	1,734	10,751	4,710	39,473
FR TOMATO(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		19,380	14,063	44,131	44,083	353,625	10,405	6,743	20,932	16,573	254,240
OTHER		216	230	661	744	7,170	198	135	735	662	10,404
Subtotal:-----		19,595	14,294	44,793	44,827	360,795	10,603	6,878	21,667	17,235	264,644
FR ASPARG(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		148	212	579	521	18,366	251	398	902	909	25,756
OTHER		1,168	1,114	3,656	4,052	5,081	1,436	1,179	4,530	4,649	6,161
Subtotal:-----		1,316	1,327	4,235	4,573	23,447	1,687	1,577	5,432	5,558	31,917
CANNED VEGETABLES											
CND TOM PST(JUL)	MT										
MEXICO		0	0	2,664	4,156	25,431	0	0	1,928	2,427	17,154
CHILE		0	292	2,320	4,653	8,097	0	210	1,935	1,800	6,724
OTHER		571	328	5,764	2,567	8,916	527	294	4,052	3,814	6,106
Subtotal:-----		571	620	10,749	11,376	42,443	527	504	7,896	8,042	29,984
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)	MT										
EC 12		272	63	1,771	856	4,245	243	42	1,339	838	2,625
ITALY		174	62	1,581	695	3,117	124	39	979	784	1,954
CANADA		417	0	445	62	1,511	394	0	425	37	1,436
OTHER		215	135	5,406	2,284	7,630	154	86	2,859	1,358	3,869
Subtotal:-----		905	198	7,623	3,202	13,386	790	128	4,622	2,233	7,930
CND TOMATO(JUL)	MT										
EC 12		1,720	1,609	10,905	7,088	20,722	624	565	3,921	2,372	7,131
ISRAEL		369	482	13,506	10,016	15,864	174	196	6,004	3,600	7,034
ITALY		1,383	1,586	9,669	6,663	18,116	490	546	3,433	2,176	6,206
CHILE		17	584	2,212	5,912	8,010	8	312	1,383	3,128	4,336
OTHER		1,506	668	5,040	2,526	10,274	683	374	2,507	3,321	4,951
Subtotal:-----		3,611	3,343	31,664	25,542	54,870	1,489	1,446	13,815	10,420	23,452

* U.S. G.P.O.:1992-311-338-60089/FAS

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COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY						VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)								
COUNTRY REGION		CURR LAST	MO MO	CURR MO MO	YR LAST	TDT YR	CURR LAST	MO MO	CURR MO MO	YR LAST	TDT YR	CURR LAST	MO MO	CURR MO MO	YR LAST	TDT YR
CND MSHROOM(JUL)	MT															
INDONESIA		883	1,460	4,293	6,954		9,130	2,676	4,355		12,976	22,021	28,220			
TAIWAN		603	2,567	4,257	6,594		9,130	1,639	1,432		11,262	9,657	25,362			
HONG KONG		1,340	879	4,976	9,778		11,024	2,540	2,466		10,682	11,730	19,586			
CHINA (HAINLAND)		1,235	1,472	4,311	7,286		9,243	1,750	1,771		11,730	11,730	19,586			
OTHER		1,050	623	4,833	9,254		9,463	1,319	1,379		12,690	8,647	22,987			
Subtotal:-----		4,599	4,992	21,769	26,811		49,852	11,166	11,481		53,981	63,375	119,549			
FROZEN VEGETABLES																
FZN BROCOLI(SEP)	MT															
MEXICO		5,419	11,026	22,336	33,697		97,064	3,873	7,565		15,865	23,514	64,444			
OTHER		1,053	2,144	3,943	6,964		9,901	690	1,431		2,359	4,782	6,224			
Subtotal:-----		6,472	13,169	26,280	40,661		106,965	4,563	8,997		18,224	28,297	70,653			
FZN CAULIFL(SEP)	MT															
MEXICO		6,049	4,726	16,427	12,426		24,911	4,793	3,904		12,708	10,127	19,005			
OTHER		558	57	866	295		1,339	172	42		549	213	866			
Subtotal:-----		6,307	4,783	17,293	12,721		26,250	4,963	3,947		13,256	10,340	19,871			
FZN POTATO(SEP)	MT															
CANADA		5,703	6,929	25,064	28,554		73,301	3,155	3,444		13,868	14,918	40,023			
OTHER		7	1	114	114		543	156	166		89	102	345			
Subtotal:-----		5,709	6,950	25,217	28,669		73,844	3,170	3,480		13,958	15,020	40,369			
TREE NUTS																
PISTACHIO NSH(SEP)	MT															
HONG KONG		17	0	70	0		248	29	0		124	0	455			
TURKEY		0	4	0	4		0	0	26		0	26	108			
OTHER		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0			
Subtotal:-----		17	4	70	4		319	29	26		101	26	694			
CASHEW NUT(AUG)	MT															
INDONESIA		2,202	1,827	13,868	11,651		23,705	10,085	9,329		64,353	63,789	114,168			
BRAZIL		1,777	1,483													